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Perishable Goods To Be Kept Moving

Union heads promise in conference with Governor to do best to keep foods delivered.

A tie-up of food and other perishables in Greater Boston, which already had caused a shortage in some suburban sections and had forced a shut-down of wholesale fish and vegetable markets, was called off this afternoon by officials of the Truck Drivers' Union.

While a strike of 5,000 drivers, now in its fifth day, was continued insofar as actual members of the Union were concerned, union officials ordered a halt to the picketing of non-union drivers after Gov. Leverett Saltonstall had taken a firm, but tactful, hand in the situation.

"I am going to find out where this fruit and produce is being held up, and if our members are holding up delivery, we will move them out," said John M. Sulliv..n, President of the striking union, Local 5, Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The Governor stepped in, less than a week after his inauguration, after union pickets had caused the shut down of the famous Faneuil Hall fruit and produce market, the Boston Fish Pier market, and the Boston & Albany daily produce auction, caused freight to pile up high at railroad and steamship terminals, forced the diversion of some food stuffs to other cities and made hundreds of workers, not connected with the strike, idle in Boston and other New England cities.

Some Cases of Profiteering

In addition, the State Division of the Necessaries of Life had reported a scarcity of perishable foodstuffs in some suburban points and efforts of a few retailers to "profiteer" by boosting food prices as much as 20 per cent.

At this juncture, the Governor took action, not by calling out the National Guard or using other forms of force, but by summoning representatives of the union and the truck owners to meet with himself and other public officials and discuss the situation at the State House this morning.

What he said or did at the meeting was announced only in part, but it brought an immediate promise from Mr. Sullivan that perishable foodstuffs would be allowed to move once more. The result was regarded by other State officials as a triumph for diplomatic negotiation, rather than force.

At 12:30 p. m., when the meeting adjourned, the Governor announced:

I stated to the conferees it is my duty to see to it that the public be fed, and the people in the hospitals taken care of, the perishable goods of private owners not sacrificed.

Ralph H. Cahouet, attorney for the Motor Freight Carriers, Inc., in behalf of his group, said they would co-operate in moving perishable goods.

John M. Sullivan, President of Local 25, Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, for his group announced to me that he did not want to do anything that would affect the health or well-being of any person in the State.

Mr. Cahouet and Mr. Sullivan will confer with Acting Labor Commissioner Raymond V. McNamara to work out ways and means of moving perishable goods.

Union to Vote on Point at Once

The Governor also announced that the Union had agreed to take a vote tomorrow morning on one of the controversial issues of the strike—arbitration of disputes arising under the Union contract.

"We will wait (for the vote) and be guided by circumstances as to what further steps are to be taken," the Governor added.

Governor Saltonstall made his announcement to the press in the presence of half a dozen union representatives, nearly a dozen truck owners, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, the members of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, and other officials who had attended the conferences.

Among the latter were Edward O. Proctor, Assistant Attorney General, and Dr. Harry F. W. Watts, Boston Health Commissioner.

Later in the afternoon, union officials and employers conferred with members of the State Board of Arbitration at their offices to work out details of the plan to permit movement of foodstuffs and other perishables.

Food Release Expected

John L. Campos, member of the Board, subsequently announced that an agreement had been reached whereby "only those trucks whose drivers are not members of Local 25 will operate. President Sullivan and his staff have gone to make a survey and they will release all other drivers and union men who are not involved in this strike.

"These include the fruit and produce men and freight handlers, drivers of beef trucks, and so forth.

(Continued on Page 9, Column 6)

No Freight Embargo Is in Sight Yet

A survey of Boston steamship piers today showed there was no likelihood of embargoes being placed against further shipments to the city for at least three days more. Piers were crowded with undeliverable cargoes, but officials said they had not reached capacity yet.

At the Merchants & Miners' Pier, where two steamers arrived from southern ports, it was said the strike had caused no difficulty, since cargoes are being shipped out as usual directly on New Haven trains or lightered to the Boston & Maine terminals for re-shipment by rail.

Victory at Lima Stressed by Hull On Return to U.S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—German and Italian efforts to represent the Lima Conference as a failure for American diplomacy were vigorously contested by Secretary of State Cordell Hull upon his arrival in New York today in a statement made public by the State Department in Washington.

Secretary Hull declared that the United States "did not desire or intend to seek political or military alliances." All it did seek, he said, was that the American Republics "would continue to strengthen their co-operation in support of an inter-American and world program that will bring peace, economic welfare, and a recognition of human rights."

"That hope was fully realized," he asserted.

Declaration of Lima

The Declaration of Lima, in Mr. Hull's opinion, made it clear to the world that the American Republics "stand united to maintain and defend the peace of this hemisphere, their territorial integrity, their principles of international relations, their own institutions and national policies."

He said that he returned from the Conference "with the conviction that its results will be of real and permanent value and that as time goes on the far reaching effects of the principles there enunciated will become more apparent and significant."

Mr. Hull paid tribute to the Government of Peru for its hospitality and for its "statesmanship, efficiency and tact."

Excerpts from the text of Mr. Hull's statement follow:

It would not be possible in a short statement to make ade-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Lima and oil negotiations: Page 3.

Hull Thwarts Japan's Buying Of U.S. Planes

Success due, report says, to hearty co-operation by American manufacturers and exporters.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—John S. Allard, President of the Curtiss-Wright Export Corporation, and two other men went on trial in federal court today on four indictments charging delivery of airplanes to the Bolivian Government during Bolivia's war with Paraguay over the Chaco boundary.

The planes were delivered, the indictments charge, in the face of a joint congressional resolution, dated May 28, 1934, and a presidential proclamation of the same date, banning the exportation of arms or airplanes to either country.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—How the United States choked off the possible sale of American aircraft to Japan, but at the same time was doubling its war export business with the rest of the world, is revealed in the annual report of the Federal Munitions Control Board, submitted to Congress today.

The text of the letter in which Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, appealed to the patriotism of American aircraft manufacturers and exporters, and to which they responded "with only one outstanding exception" — unidentified — is made public for the first time.

The appeal from the Secretary of State to aircraft makers, and a considerable stirring of public opinion in support of his entirely extra official request, were followed by a notable dwindling of exports to Japan. The appeal did not mention Japan specifically, but referred to all countries which resort to the bombing of civilian populations. Since export to either side in Spain was prohibited by embargo, Japan was the only country left which was engaging in any notable degree in the bombardment of civilian populations.

It does not appear from the Munitions Control Board report whether or not Japan had intended making extensive purchases of air equipment in the United States, but prior to July 1, 1938, when Secretary Hull sent his appeal, numerous shipments had been made. The State Department was convinced, at least, that it needed to intervene.

Increased Trade of Neutrals

Of equal if not broader significance was the doubling of general arms trade to Britain, the Netherlands, and other countries. These totals have quadrupled in two years. Exports licensed in the year ending Nov. 30, 1938, totaled $94,209,532. The 1937 figure was $45,076,316 and the 1936 total was $25,050,998.

Aircraft manufacturers did the bulk of the business. The licensed exports of military aircraft alone amounted to $56,890,571 of the total, while sales of aircraft engines, parts

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Colonial France Attests Its Loyalty

Wide World; By a Staff Artist

Premier's Tour Brings New Phase in Imperial Policy

Premier Daladier is pictured at upper right, and the background is a scene at Djibouti, French Somaliland, when a crowd demonstrated against Italian claims to the port and expressed loyalty to France. The map shows the route of the Premier's tour to Corsica, Tunisia, and Algeria.

French Intensify Empire Ambition

Daladier's tour of 'triumph' gives Paris Government assurance on loyalty of its colonies.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 9—Premier Edouard Daladier's return here yesterday from France's North African colonies climaxed a tour which most Frenchmen interpret as a complete triumph and a clear unequivocal answer to Italy's recent claims on Corsica, Tunis, Algiers, and Djibouti.

The ultimate consequences of this tour may be even more far-reaching than any observers would prophesy at the moment, but that they are both triumphs for Premier Daladier himself and may serve as a starting point of new French interest in its Colonies is generally agreed.

Evidence of the loyalty shown by the natives in each of the Colonies visited was sufficient to counteract suspicions that they were organized, and supported the Premier's statement to journalists upon his arrival at the railway station in Paris yesterday morning:

"I am very happy to have noted during my tour the deep attachment of all the natives of Algiers and Tunis to France and their close union and desire for collaboration with the Capital. I have also noted with the greatest satisfaction their desire to see the French more united in the accomplishment of the great task ahead."

Active Colonial Settlement

This round of visits undoubtedly brought home to the French people the realization that they have a Colonial Empire, and it has tended to make them more "imperially-minded." What was formerly passive is being slowly converted into active sentiment—into a sentiment which Premier Daladier epitomized in his Tunis speech when he said, "Let

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Italy Sends Protest On Tunisian Incident

By the Associated Press

Paris, Jan. 9

The Foreign Ministry announced today that Italy had protested to France against an alleged anti-Fascist demonstration during Premier Daladier's tour of Tunisia.

Chamberlain's Rome visit hints tie of economic aid with Italian withdrawal from Spain.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 9—Although Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain himself has declared that he is not going to Rome to get "any specific new agreement," it is generally agreed that largely because of Mr. Chamberlain's visit this week, Premier Mussolini instructed the Insurgent General, Francisco Franco, to start the Catalonian offensive before weather conditions normally warrant it.

Another development is the hasty Rome trip this week end of Dr. Walther Funk, the German Economic Minister.

Moreover, it is not improbable

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General Shake-up In State Activity For Jobless Urged

Wholesale political appointments and flagrant violation of the Civil Service laws charged by legislative investigating committee against Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Complete legislative reorganization of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission was recommended today to Massachusetts General Court by a Special Legislative Committee in a report charging wholesale political appointments and flagrant violation of the civil service laws under the present commission.

In place of the present three-member commission, the investigating group recommended establishment of a division of the State Department of Labor and Industries in charge of a director. The director would receive $10,000 a year. He would be authorized to appoint five deputies at $6,000 a year each.

Immediately upon receipt of this report, the Legislative Committee on State Affairs announced public hearings will be held on the recommendations. These will start next Monday morning at 10:30 in room 423 of the State House.

To supersede the present unpaid Advisory Council, which the investigators charged was not allowed to function under the present Commission, the Committee recommended the establishment of a paid six-member State Advisory Council. The pay would be $25 a day per member, not to exceed $2,500 a year each. Two members would be employers, two employees and two representatives of the public.

Board of Review

In addition, to settle disputed claims the Committee proposed the establishment of a three-member Board of Review. The board members, who would be lawyers, would receive $25 a day.

Warren Patten, Counsel of the committee, pointed out that 20,000 claims are now in dispute.

The Investigating Committee was established by the Republican Legislature during 1938 to inquire into charges that Former Gov. Charles F. Hurley was packing the Unemployment Compensation Commission with political followers. Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose was Chairman of the Committee.

Passage of the Committee's proposed legislation would eliminate from public service Judge Fuchs, Frank G. Allen, former Republican Governor, and James P. Meehan, former Democratic State Senator, all members of the present U. C. C. In addition, several other positions would be abolished to be replaced by the five deputies. Lawrence P. Harrington, Executive Secretary to the Commission, would also be eliminated.

The total salaries involved in the new positions would approximate those paid to the present employees to be eliminated from public service.

Support Expected

Governor Saltonstall, in view of his remarks in his inaugural address last Thursday, will undoubtedly immediately call for legislative support of the Committee's recommendations.

The majority report was signed by four Republican members. The three Democratic members signed a minority report.

The Committee sharply attacked the U. C. C. failure to abide by the civil service laws regarding appointments to the various positions under it.

"The civil service laws have been used as a cloak to hide the appointment of party henchmen, and not, as intended, as a shield to protect the public service from political exploitation," the majority reported.

Regarding civil service, the Committee charged that the "most flagrant violation . . . had to do with the choosing of employees of the Unemployment Compensation Commission to pass upon benefit claims."

Although more than a thousand men and women passed examinations for appointment as analyst, new classifications of District Superintendent, Superintendent of Claims and Examiner of Claims were established to which those who passed the examinations were declared not eligible, the Committee charged.

From Veterans List

Furthermore, the Committee reported that although the civil service laws provide that if civil service eligible lists are not available for particular jobs, the positions must first be filled from lists of veterans applying for employment, no veterans were appointed.

The report stated:

"Although more than 10,000 veterans had applied for employment with the Unemployment Compensation Commission and notwithstanding the fact that a special card file in that office contained full information about each of them, the head of the employment service in the Unemployment Compensation Commission testified that not a single one out of the many hundred appointments was made from such list. . . .

"There can be no escape from the conclusion that the heads of the Unemployment Compensation Commission and the Civil Service Commission (Thomas H. Green) flaunted the provisions of this section of the law."

The report also stated that:

"The Committee in reaching its conclusions is fully mindful of the fact that the Unemployment Compensation Commission was inaugurating a new service in the Commonwealth, and that trained per-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Expert Asks End To 'Social Waste' In Job Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—The State Advisory Council on Unemployment Insurance or an independent committee appointed by the Governor should re-examine the whole Unemployment Insurance Law in New York State to eliminate the abuses of "social waste," in the opinion of Abraham Epstein, Executive Secretary of the American Association for Social Security.

"Without a comprehensive study of all the problems, I doubt whether any of the simplifications now proposed will do other than complicate the situation," Mr. Epstein declared in a statement today reviewing the first year of unemployment insurance administration here.

The present Unemployment Insurance Law "is not geared to social need and it shuts out the destitute completely," Mr. Epstein declared.

"One of the grossest errors," he continued, "is that we now pay benefits to persons who give up their jobs voluntarily. This means a drain on the fund by persons who obviously are not in need and who have no right to social protection of any kind. No one knows how much of a drain this group imposes on the fund and it is important that the state provide information on the subject.

Other Drawbacks

"The failure to make any appreciable dent in the relief population through unemployment insurance may be attributed also to the fact that seasonal workers are permitted to receive benefits in periods when their industries are shut down and they do not expect to be employed.

"We have lost sight of the fact that the theory of unemployment insurance is to provide in a decent, self-respecting manner for those who lose their jobs through no fault of their own and who need protection."

Recalling that payments of benefits to highly paid seasonal workers are greater than to the low-paid steady worker, because payments are based on weekly salaries, Mr. Epstein declares this formula discriminates against the low-paid steady worker and is basically unjust.

The unemployment system has not only bred weakness in its own structure, but has served to reduce the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

This Changing World

Capital and Man Power—President Roosevelt Sees Their Collaboration as the First Duty of Statesmanship—A Twin Problem of Unemployment

By H. B. Elliston

When the President says, "the first duty of our statesmanship today is to bring capital and man power together," he puts his finger on the main reason for the halting recovery. In a democracy these two elements cannot be forced together. They must discover their own unity of interest for collaboration, and in the modern world the Federal Government has two duties till they discover it. The first is partially to mobilize and use the private capital which is too shy to go to work on its own. This is what is meant by deficit financing. And the second duty is concurrently to do its part in bringing nearer the day when capital and man power will work together without the intermediation of the Federal Government.

In the address to Congress the President did not say why capital and man power are not yet working together in harmony. He might have found this out from the answers to the questionnaire which the National Association of Manufacturers recently circulated among the country's investors. The investors gave one of two reasons why they prefer to keep their capital idle. One is that they haven't sufficient confidence in the future to risk the sinking of their money in business enterprise. The other is that the present condition and future prospects of business profits are not sufficiently attractive to persuade them to take such a risk. After all, capital is like man power in conditioning its employment upon the wage for it.

* * *

Lack of confidence is a state of mind. But it is on its way to settlement by a combination of circumstances, not least of which is the growing feeling in America that its troubles are mild indeed compared with other countries. On the contrary, the profit situation is a hard and material fact. It is susceptible of figuring in black and white, as I have done from time to time in the past. Shortly I will bring the profit data up-to-date. Meantime the data on the lack of confidence of money may be considered as the background for the President's remarks.

Sometime ago Col. Leonard Ayres suggested an index of confidence. I forget of what it consisted. But it occurred to me at the time that there was already in existence an index of confidence. I mean the index of turnover of money. If a dollar passes through ten pairs of hands in a year, it does twice as much work as a dollar which passes through only five pairs of hands. And the speed with which the stock of money goes from hand-to-hand is, in consequence, a factor of considerable economic importance.

Indexes look very horrendous to the layman, and I have been advised to avoid them wherever possible. But this very important news is expressed in an index. So I shall have to record it as hastily as possible: 35.9 per cent. This is the percentage of the 1919-25 average turnover of money.

Of course, in New York City, there is a lessening use of money in purely financial transactions, brought on in part by the Federal Government's demotion of New York City as a kind of suction pump for the country's spare money. To get a true picture of the nation-wide state of money turnover, one ought to consult the statistics of other cities. The Federal Reserve System supplies another index for this purpose. It gives a money turnover index (in a percentage of the 1919-25 average) for 101 cities, including New York City. This now stands 49.1 per cent. In other words, money is turning over just as subnormally for the country as a whole as for New York City. The turnover, in fact, amounts to less than three-fifths of "normal" velocity.

* * *

There you have an epitome of the American malaise to which the President drew attention in his report on the state of the union. Lack of money confidence is worse today than it was in the trough of the Great Depression. Here is the record for every April back to 1929 (percentages of the 1919-25 average):

1929	120.4	1933	70.4	1937	69.3
1930	109.9	1934	76.1	1938	61.1
1931	88.6	1935	71.4	1938 Oct.	51.9
1932	83.3	1936	68.5	1938 Nov.	49.1

You will notice on what a peak money turnover stood in 1929. This, however, was not exactly a tribute to prosperity. It was a testimony as much to speculation as to prosperity. For included in the indexes were the financial transactions with your broker as well as with your grocer. And we don't want that kind of velocity back again! The years to think of are the base years, 1919-1925. These stand for 100, and, if we have high authority for regarding 1926 as a normal year in other matters, then the average of the previous six years must surely not be abnormal for money turnover.

It will be seen that even at the height of the New Deal recovery, money turnover was still pretty slow, relatively. In late 1936 there was a quickening. The year started at 68.3, and went up to 70.4 in June. It was then that the Federal Reserve System decided to restrain the inflation that the housetop shouters prognosticated was just around the corner. So the brakes were put on. They were brakes to increase the reserve requirements of the banks.

Confident use of money has still to bud in these early days of grace of 1939, as is apparent in the latest figures of money turnover, which have been going down while recovery based upon government spending has been under way. The inference from the index is that hoarding is rampant. This is an important qualification to attach to the remarks of those who see inflation again around the corner of the new astronomical budget. People spending make inflation. Accordingly the index that I have given is the one to watch for evidence of inflation, not the Federal budget.

It is the index to watch, too, for evidence of full recovery. And this is denied the country because, as the President says, capital and man power are still unable to agree upon the terms of their collaboration.

Woman's Party Honors Leader In Celebrating 25th Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—Inaugurating a series of events to be staged throughout the United States in celebration of its 25th anniversary, the National Woman's Party honored at a dinner here last night its Chairman, Mrs. Stephen Pell, of New York, members of Congress and women noted in the equal rights movement here and abroad.

Mrs. Pell is beginning her second term as head of the group which has for a quarter of a century campaigned to secure for women complete political, civil, and economic equality with men.

Members of Congress who paid tribute to the work of the Party included Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas, Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, Senator Warren Austin (R) of Vermont, and Representative Louis Ludlow (D) of Indiana.

"The women of the world owe a great debt of gratitude to Miss Alice Paul, leader of the Women's Party for advancement of the cause of women," said Mr. Ludlow.

Sentimentally, Senator Hatch said, he believes women are superior to men, but as a matter of principle, he is an advocate of the Party's proposed equal rights amendment to the Constitution.

Senator Capper quipped that if the amendment had a big appropriation attached, it would probably be law by this time.

"Restrictions on women's right to work are restrictions, even if you call them 'protection,'" declared Miss Linda Littlejohn of Australia, President of the Equal Rights International. She described the proposed equal rights amendment and treaty as necessary "doorstops" to keep the door from being closed on women's rights and urged women to "stick together" even if they do not always agree on the method employed to achieve equality.

"In Australia," she said, "we women have been spoiled because we have been given a large amount of recognition without having to fight for it."

Representatives of a group of women's organizations now campaigning for the equal rights amendment attended the dinner. Miss Paul and Mrs. Pell were presented with pens with the prediction that they would be used by the President of the United States in signing the equal rights amendment. Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest, chairman of the D. C. branch of the Party, presided.

Balloons Test Liquor Users

MINEOLA, N. Y. (AP)—Surprise tests of breath showed that 58 out of 100 late night and early morning motorists here had been drinking.

None was drunk but 35 had consumed enough alcoholic beverage to be described by officials as a potential menace behind the wheel.

The tests were made by State Police co-operating with Nassau County authorities.

All but one—a woman—of 101 motorists agreed to give the police samples of their breath by blowing up a balloon.

Using a method perfected by Dr. Rollo N. Harger of the Indiana University Medical School, experimenters passed the air in each of the balloons through a solution of potassium permanganate and sulphuric acid. Color changes registered accurately the presence and approximate quantity of alcohol.

Frenchmen Pay Honor to Daguerre For Photography

PARIS, Jan. 9 (AP)—France paid tribute Jan. 7 to the Frenchman whose invention of practical photography was announced to the world 100 years ago.

In the presence of President Lebrun, members of the French Academy of Science and the Beaux Arts Academy gathered in the amphitheater of the Sorbonne to honor the artist Louis Daguerre whose accidental discovery became the daguerreotype.

Boston takes early lead in using Daguerreotype: Page 11.

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Roosevelt Warns Democrats Conservatives or He Must Go

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—Not in so many words, but in language which any politician can understand, President Roosevelt has warned the Democratic Party that he will leave its ranks if it turns conservative. He has, in explicit terms, advised party conservatives to join the Republicans if they are not prepared to go along with New Deal progressivism.

And whether the party conservatives, the oldline leaders, are the ones who leave, or whether it will be the President himself who takes a walk, is the engrossing political question of the next 18 months. After the President's Jackson Day dinner speech, there is no doubt of his present determination to stick to all his New Deal guns.

This morning, the President resumed his weekly conferences with his legislative leaders. Vice-President Garner, Speaker William B. Bankhead, Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, and Representative Sam Rayburn, Texas, spent their usual hour in the Presidential study, and left as silent as ever. But it is a safe assumption they did not discuss the Jackson Day speech. That delicate subject is being worked out by the interplay of events, not by words.

Unity With New Deal Aim

In his speech, which was delivered to a $100-a-plate gathering in Washington and to many lower-priced gatherings across the continent, the President called for Party unity. But it was unity with the New Deal, not unity on old-fashioned Democratic lines.

The speech teemed with unorthodox references, and with warnings. "I think," said the President, "this is a good time for the Democratic Party to 'examine its conscience,' to think over most seriously what we have done that we should not have done, what we have left undone that we should have done."

This was obviously a post-November election remark. And here was the President's explanation of the adverse November results, an explanation notably different from that which would be given, say, by Senators Walter F. George, Carter Glass, and Harry F. Byrd, all of whom sat just underneath the Presidential lectern.

"Millions who had never been Democrats gave us the power in 1932," said the President, "and again in 1936, to get certain things done. And our Party can continue in power only so long as it can, as a Party, get done those things which non-Democrats, as well as Democrats, put it in power to do."

Here at the outset, therefore, the President turned away from orthodox Democrats and to the Mugwumps. He continued, with a quotation, applied allegorically, culled from 1834 but with obvious current application:

"There are two parties here, one which would do anything to put down Jackson, and the other anything to sustain him. But there is a third party—and a very large one—which cares not a straw about who is President but who anxiously desire to see some measure of relief for the country let it operate against or in favor of whom it way."

Who the Voters Are

That was the President's major warning to the Party conservatives. He made his view even more pointed:

"Less than half of the voters of America are Democrats. Less than half are Republican. But more than half of the voters are for the Democratic Party whenever the Democratic Party is for a majority of the people."

And still more pointed:

"During recent years, Republican impotence has caused personal interests, opposed to genuine democracy, to push their way into and under parts of the Democratic Party, hoping to paralyze it by dividing its councils. . . .

The Tweedle Family

"If there are nominal Democrats who as a matter of principle are convinced that our Party should be a conservative Party—a Democratic Tweedledum to a Republican Tweedledee—it is on the whole better that the issue be drawn within the Party, that the fight be fought out, and that if the Tweedledums are defeated they join the Tweedledees."

The issue was drawn, politicians know, in the primaries in Georgia, South Carolina, Maryland, and elsewhere by the President himself last summer. The Tweedledums were not defeated. And now, to their faces, the President challenges them to further combat.

Carrying his allegory further, the President recalled that Andrew Jackson, on his last day in the White House "vetoed a bill supported by many of his own Party—a bill which surrendered to the states and to a thousand warring, petty local interests, the Federal Government's responsibility for husbanding the surplus funds in the Federal Treasury for the benefit of the whole Nation."

The parallel, of course, is a proposed relief bill today to give jurisdiction to the states and communities. And the President concluded, in very warning tones: "Take good notice."

With further application to 1940, he said: "Jackson's successor, reputedly a smart politician, could not keep the Democratic Party in power because he and they drifted from principles to politics. He and they were turned out at the next national election in 1840 . . . and again . . . take good notice."

"Let this be another thought for 1940," continued Mr. Roosevelt. "In 1840 the new Whig President, William Henry Harrison, elected on a red (note the color) fire, hard cider, sky-is-the-limit campaign, backed by the descendants of Hamiltonian aristocrats and by disgruntled Democrats, made his first tender of the Secretaryship of the Treasury in his Cabinet—to whom do you suppose? To old Nicholas Biddle himself, the money changer whom Andrew Jackson had so soundly trounced and driven from the temple.

"From Andrew Jackson to Nicholas Biddle—four short years. And again I say 'N. B.—Take good notice.'"

Lincoln a "Democrat"

Then the President made his most direct third party threat. He said: "A full generation—twenty years—passed by before the principle of Andrew Jackson's true democracy came back to life with the next real Democrat, Abraham Lincoln. He, incidentally, was chosen President only by the founding of a new party.

"Let me ask two obvious questions. Does anyone maintain that the Democratic Party from 1840 to 1871 was by any wild stretch of the imagination the Party of Jefferson or Jackson? To claim that is absurd. Does anyone maintain that the Republican Party from 1868 to 1938 (with the possible exception of a few years under Theodore Roosevelt) was the party of Abraham Lincoln? To claim that is equally absurd."

Then the President condemned the choice of "a compromise" Presidential candidate saying that there are dozens of politicians who are today, like Barkis, willing.

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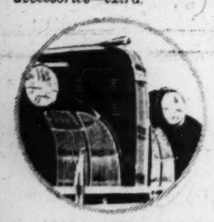

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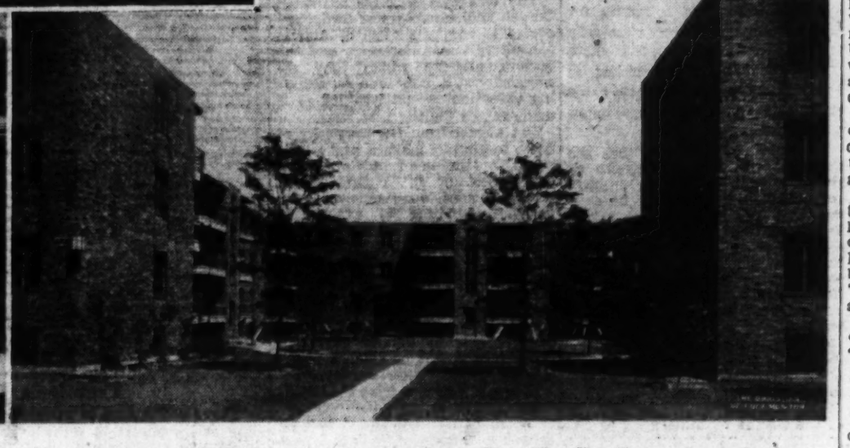

FSA by Rothstein; Public Works Administration; Wide World; Works Progress Administration

Sanitation, Room, Light, and Happy Families Follow Eradication of Slums, but the Surface Has Hardly Been Scratched

Top left: This much-published picture shows slums almost within the shadow of the Capitol Building in Washington. Top right: What followed slums in Miami, Fla., in PWA's $1,000,000 low-rent project. The two center pictures show the same street, Techwood Drive, in Atlanta, Ga. To the right is the condition eliminated by the $3,000,000 project shown at the left. Lower left shows a Negro tenement section in Charlestown, S. C. Lower right, Cleveland, Ohio, with $3,384,000 of PWA money replaced 18 acres of its worst slums with this modern building.

American Legion to Teach Appreciation of Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 9—Democracy can best be defended, the American Legion believes by the individual members of the Legion setting an example of living as true Americans, and by an educational campaign to impress the public with knowledge of the benefits and privileges enjoyed under our present system of government.

These objectives are being promulgated by the national headquarters of the Legion here, as the backbone of a 1939 Americanism program, evolved at the Los Angeles, Calif., national convention in September. The Legion believes, it was stated at headquarters here, that if all Americans could be brought to understand the principles and benefits of Democracy, there would be no danger of them being lured to activities that would undermine America.

The Legion reports approximately 1,000,000 paid members annually, and membership enrollment is running some 90,000 ahead of last year at this writing. The Legionnaires are banded together in 11,105 posts. Its program in defense of democracy will be supplemented by its auxiliary, of 9,000 units, consisting of 465,000 members. The auxiliary consists of the mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters of veterans of the World War.

Mrs. Ernest G. Rarey, of Cleveland, Ohio, chairman of the National Americanism Committee of the Legion Auxiliary, in speaking of the Legion Auxiliary program, said, "Americanism is devotion to our ideals of life as a nation. Devotion to these ideals may be best expressed by thought and action. The fundamental expression of these American ideals of government is contained in the Constitution of the United States."

The newest major activity of the Legion in inducing youth to appreciate the benefits of our Government is the Boys' State. This activity started in the Illinois Legion and spread to 19 other States. Boys from all walks of life are brought into camps annually. There they divide into political parties, hold caucuses, elections, name local and state officers, and carry out the government of a mythical "Forty-ninth" state. Counselors and public officials assist the boys. The National Legion has called a meeting early this year to forward the Boys' State movement.

Other youth activities of the Legion, in which young people will be taught to better understand the traditions, background and structure and operation of the United States Government, include:

Enrolling approximately 500,000 boys into a junior baseball program to which the major leagues of baseball have contributed a total through the years of $320,000 and in which Americanism will be taught through sportsmanship and fair play.

The Legion will back 3,000 Boy Scout troops in 1939, chiefly among underprivileged boys. It will sponsor the national oratorical contests of high school pupils, awarding scholarships and substantial prizes to national winners.

The Legion will again join with the National Educational Association in sponsoring education week. The Legion sponsors contests in approximately 9,000 schools, in which awards are made for excelling in honor, courage, scholarship, leadership and service. The Legion has a national child welfare program. It has on deposit more than $5,000,000 in a trust fund to forward its child welfare and rehabilitation work.

Among the adult activities of the Legion in defense of democracy is the conduct of approximately 2,000 instructional units in which foreigners are qualified for citizenship papers. The Legion is co-operating with other organizations in obtaining enactment in all states of uniform crime laws, uniform firearms control acts, and in the study of juvenile delinquency. The Legion in Minnesota, and several other States, has aided authorities in fighting the spread of the marijuana dope cigarettes. Nationally, the Legion, has worked out co-operative plans with such organizations as the American Red Cross in time of disaster, the anti-tuberculosis seal campaigns, highway safety, and in providing councils to prevent overlapping of local organizations. The Legion will go along with the President, it was said, in seeking added national defense. It will seek also to take the profit out of war and to spread the burden of war more equitably upon capital, labor and manpower.

Each of the posts of the Legion is urged to sponsor an outstanding civic enterprise in their respective community and the response has been almost universal among posts, it was said here. All of these activities help make democracy practical and attractive, the Legion believes.

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The problems of democracy, touched in part by the foregoing dispatch, will be given searching and full-bodied analysis in a special issue of the Weekly Magazine Section, to appear Jan. 11.

World Art Treasures

Art treasures from all the world will be exhibited in the Palaces of Fine Arts at the 1939 California World's Fair.

WPA Survey Shows Need for Housing Reform

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Housing offers the United States a vast field of reform for many years to come.

Voluminous data on city living conditions gathered by WPA canvassers under the direction of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, give statistical backing to President Roosevelt's estimate that one third of the Nation are "ill-housed."

After four years of collecting and tabulating, the WPA is about ready to make public the results of the New Deal's Real Property Inventories, described as of inestimable practical value to real estate men, builders, manufacturers of household appliances, and other fields of industry as well as to civic reformers and social workers.

More than 2,500,000 urban homes in the United States are unfit for human habitation, the survey shows. Only 40 per cent of the homes were classed "in good condition." With the exception of New York City, over 16 per cent were rated as "unfit for use" or in need of major repairs to make them habitable and approximately 44 per cent needed minor repairs.

Widespread overcrowding was found. More than 17 per cent of all dwellings were discovered to have more than one person per room and more than 5 per cent of the families included in the survey were living "doubled up" with other families. In the large cities, crowded conditions are more pronounced.

Programs Inadequate

"Obviously," says the WPA report, "the housing problem involves not only the elimination of slums but the job of providing suitable dwellings for persons unable to pay more than $30 monthly rent. In order to serve the families in need of better and new houses, a large proportion of 3,000,000 units required should rent for $30 or less per month."

Reviewing various activities undertaken by the New Deal's FHA, HOLC, PWA, U. S. Housing Authority, and Farm Security Administration, the WPA concludes that present programs, compared to existing and cumulative needs, are small.

The WPA property surveys, sponsored locally, were conducted in more than 200 cities and covered two-fifths of the Nation's urban population. More than 8,000,000 dwelling units were individually visited by field enumerators.

Fifteen per cent of the dwelling units covered had no private indoor flush toilets. Over 20 per cent of the homes surveyed lack bathtubs, and 8 per cent had no running water. About 40 per cent were without central heating equipment.

In southern cities, nearly 15 per cent of the homes were without running water compared to 7 per cent in the Northwest and 3½ per cent in the Northeast.

In all areas electricity was found to be the primary means of lighting, yet 25 per cent of the urban homes in the Southeast were without electric or gas lighting facilities and almost half were without gas or electric cooking equipment. In the Southeast more than three-fourths of the urban homes had no central heating. This was true of 94 per cent of the city homes in the Southwest and of 35 per cent in the North. "Undoubtedly," says the report, "climatic conditions have much to do with the southern area's scarcity of heating facilities but in view of other evidences of substandard housing it is questionable whether the mild climate is the sole factor responsible."

On the basis of all criteria considered, cities in the southeastern region were found to have the largest proportion of substandard units, while housing in the Northeast is most nearly adequate.

Owner-Occupied Units

The proportion of owner-occupied dwellings ranged from one-third in the Southwest to over one-half in the Northwest. Four-fifths of the units occupied by their owners had housed them for five or more years, whereas only 18 per cent of the rented units had been occupied that length of time by the same tenants.

Homes tend to be larger in the northeastern cities, the report shows. Almost one-half of the northeastern urban dwelling units had six rooms or more, while approximately one-third in the Southeast and Northwest and only one-fourth in the Southwest and in New York City were of that size.

In spite of the overcrowding and doubling-up found, about 8 per cent of the dwelling units covered were vacant at the time of the canvass. Vacancies were most numerous in multi-family dwellings, especially apartments, and were relatively infrequent in single-family dwellings. For the country, as a whole, a third of the vacant dwelling units had not been lived in for a year or more.

Over one-half of the owner-occupied single-family structures were found to be mortgaged. Monthly rentals for about 50 per cent of all rental dwellings fell below $25. In New York City the average rental was between $30 and $40, but in the southeastern cities 70 per cent of all rentals were under $20.

World Affairs Notebook

British West Indies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

British West Indies have added one more to Britain's many empire problems owing to severe trade depression and much is hoped from investigations of a 10-man commission sent out from England, members of which have assembled in Puerto Rico to draft the report.

Colonies involved include British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward, and Windward Islands. The chain of colonies, 2,500 miles long, represents a population of about 2,500,000 split mainly into small islands, the largest being Jamaica, the size of Connecticut, with 1,000,000 persons.

West Indian Federation talk has been rife for these islands, now under various forms of government from autocracy to the democratic rule in Jamaica. But the enormous distances between the islands and diversity of present governments are believed to discount such a project.

Present depression is due mainly to low sugar prices. Sugar slumped in 1921 and again in 1929 and since this last has never recovered, partly due to home-grown sugar in Britain and elsewhere. Cocoa market, next most important, has been similarly low. Low wages followed—bad housing, low living standards, and discontent. State of wages is shown in proposal in Grenada, one of Windward Islands, to fix minimum daily wage at 31 cents.

Repeated disorders ended in Britain's decision last July to send Royal Commission under Lord Moyne, former British Minister of Agriculture, to study ways of giving islanders better prices (the only flourishing product is Trinidad's oil) and of ensuring better pay to workers through reorganization of industry.

Parallel Inquiry is being conducted by Maj. G. St. John Orde Browne, Labor adviser of the British Colonial Office, who is examining particularly into causes of labor unrest.

Local reforms are already in progress but the commission is expected to base its recommendations on a long-range view of unemployment and other economic problems.

A Monday Feature

Supreme Court Agrees to Review Labor Board Case

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board was granted a Supreme Court review today of its claim to jurisdiction over a local company which contracted to manufacture clothing from goods owned at all times by another concern.

The tribunal consented to pass on a decision by the Federal Circuit Court at Philadelphia that the Labor Relations Act could not be applied to the Somerset Manufacturing Company of Somerville, N. J., because it was not engaged in interstate commerce.

The tribunal postponed at least until next Monday decisions on constitutionality of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act and on the right of a State to ratify, after once rejecting, the pending Constitutional Amendment to abolish child labor.

FCC Plea Heard

The court also agreed to pass on a contention by the Federal Power Commission that an order it issued, denying an application of public utility companies to consolidate, is not subject to judicial examination.

The Power Commission advanced this claim after refusing permission to the Pacific Power and Light Company to merge with the Inland Power and Light Company.

The Somerset Manufacturing Company made women's sport clothes out of material furnished by the Lee Sportswear Company of New York City. The finished product was delivered at Somerville to a representative of the New York concern and then shipped to New York or to customers throughout the United States.

Basis of Litigation

Litigation grew out of a Labor Board order finding the Somerset Company guilty of unfair labor practices by refusing to negotiate with representatives of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and by dismissing eight women employees because of union activities. A strike followed the discharges.

The Board ordered reinstatement of employees found to have been discriminated against, including those whose places had been filled after the strike.

It appealed to the Circuit Court to enforce the order, but the tribunal held the Board did not have jurisdiction. The Board contended the Labor Act applied to the company because a strike or lockout would "burden the flow of commerce to and from" the plant.

23 Convicts Break Alabama Paroles

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—State officials announced Jan. 6 that 23 of 603 convicts given Christmas Paroles by Gov. Bibb Graves had broken their "word of honor" pledge to return.

The 23—15 white and 8 negro men—constituted the largest number ever to break their word since the practice of granting Christmas paroles was instituted. Only one prisoner failed to return the first year.

Prison officials pointed out, however, a record number of paroles were given this year. Last year of 554 released, 13 failed to return. All were recaptured. The lash is the punishment for the parole violators when caught.

Spruce Green Adopted For Uniform of CCC

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new uniform of spruce green will be provided beginning Oct. 1 for CCC enrollees in the First, Second, and Third Corps areas. All these are in the East.

Those in other corps areas will be supplied later as existing stocks of the present olive drab uniform are exhausted.

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City Built in New South Wales For Jamboree of Boy Scouts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A new "city" has sprung up at Bradfield, in the bush at the back of Lindfield, a fashionable suburb on the northern side of Sydney Harbor, and its population has grown from nothing to 11,000. Its inhabitants are 11,000 Boy Scouts who have come to attend the largest Jamboree yet held in the Southern Hemisphere, and lasting from Dec. 29 to Jan. 10.

An elaborate program of spectacular events and presentations, in addition to formal Scout business, parades, and demonstrations, was arranged. The items include the "Life of Baden Powell," the "Pied Piper of Hamelin," and "Ancient Games of Rome."

A feature of the preparations was the work done by 70 master plumbers. In one day they did the biggest plumbing job ever undertakn in Sydney. Their task, voluntary undertaken, was to reticulate the 500-acre site of Jamboree City. The 18,000 feet of pipe lent by Sydney manufacturers and laid by the master plumbers is sufficient to give a daily water supply to 100,000 gallons. The water is serviced to the camp in 285 shower units, 36 stand pipes and drinking fountains, and 30 ablution troughs. The master plumbers drew their own plans of the area and gave their services free.

During the 12 days of the camp, its 11,000 youthful inhabitants will consume 22,000 pounds of butter, 47,000 pounds of meat, 98,000 pounds of bread, 13,000 gallons of milk, 7,000 dozen eggs, and 14,000 pounds of sausages.

Sydney Boy Scouts worked for many months, in week-end relays and during holidays, in clearing the scrub from the land, laying out streets and otherwise preparing the sites for hundreds of tents to house the representatives of the world's youth.

In Russia—Latecomers Fired

MOSCOW, Jan. 9 (AP) — The Moscow radio broadcast a new decree yesterday ordering automatic dismissal of any Soviet Russian worker who arrives on the job more than 20 minutes late.

The decree, which emphasized the seriousness of the Government drive against labor slackers, directed district prosecutors to see that factory managers enforce the rule strictly.

Earlier, Russia had demanded more work for less money from workers in the machine-building industry.

Victor Lvoff, Commissar of Machine Building, ordered production to be increased by 25 per cent before workers would be given the normal wage.

He also reduced their piece-work remuneration by 14 per cent and explained that in 1938 the "salary and wages fund has been considerably overspent."

The new work-wage scales must be enforced by Feb. 1.

If a worker produces more than 10 per cent above the new minimum, he will get a 30 per cent pay increase; if he produces more than 40 per cent above the minimum, his pay will be doubled.

At the same time a new schedule of premiums will be established, abolishing bonuses for such things as quality production and care of machinery.

Mr. Lvoff observed: "The numerous premiums and illegal additional payments do not increase the productivity of labor."

The Commissar's order follows a decree issued Dec. 28 which tightened discipline imposed on workers in both offices and factories.

It was aimed especially at "floaters" and habitual absentees.

It provided the vacations would be given only to workers who have been on the job at least a year. Downward revisions were provided for disability pensions and maternity vacations were reduced.

Refortification Agreed Upon For Aland Islands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — Agreement between Sweden and Finland on a joint plan for refortification of the Aland Islands was announced here Jan. 8.

Increased strategic importance of these islands in the Baltic, which were demilitarized by the League of Nations Convention in 1921, became apparent during the European crisis in September when possibility of a coup by Germany or Soviet Russia had to be faced. Sweden and Finland then recognized that member states of the League could no longer be relied on to protect the neutrality of the islands by military measures, so they took matters into their own hands and introduced a modified form of refortification.

This situation is now being regularized. The plan agreed on permits Finland, under whose sovereignty Islanders live, to maintain coastal and antiaircraft batteries. The question of compulsory military service for Alanders will be decided by the local representative body. The agreement when formally approved by Swedish and Finnish Governments will be submitted to the League for approval.

Jobless Issue Tops All, Murphy States

DETROIT. (AP)—Frank Murphy, making his first address since he became Attorney-General, said Jan. 7 that unemployment is the Nation's "most pressing problem" and it "becomes more pressing as the challenge of dictatorship grows constantly stronger."

The former Governor told Michigan Democrats at their Jackson Day dinner that the objective of the Administration "must be a useful job at not less than a living wage for every man who is willing and able to work."

"Industry should be given every reasonable and sound encouragement that will help in the recovery program," the Attorney-General said. It is clear that Government must lead the way, with sound measures that will help legitimate business and provide employment for idle men and women."

Southern Methodists Denounce War Sales

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (AP)—The General Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which has first-hand knowledge from its members of the horrors of war, condemned Jan. 6 the sale of war materials to aggressor nations.

A resolution denounced "the practice of turning the blood of men, women and children into financial profits" through such transactions.

Charlotte, N. C., was awarded the next meeting.

Fashion Modes of the Hungarian Plains

An Educational Campaign Has Been Started for Shepherds

Burden of Relief Strains Finances Of Many States

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (AP)—Mounting costs of relief and welfare departments and reduced revenues have many state legislatures facing deficit financing, a survey by the Associated Press showed today.

Added to the direct relief worries of some of the bodies meeting this week was a demand for increased old-age pensions.

The fiscal problem was particularly acute in three states. New Jersey solons were faced not only with the task of raising $20,000,000 to $22,000,000 to care for the State's needy during the year, but also of finding funds to pay off a $7,500,000 "moral obligation" incurred through a deficit in last year's relief appropriation. A drop of about $2,000,000 in inheritance tax receipts was expected and experts have predicted the State would be "in the red" for the first time in modern history.

North Dakota legislators studied a request for a $7,450,000 relief and public welfare appropriation, an increase of $360,000 over 1937. In Massachusetts, rising welfare costs led Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to predict that the 1939 state tax would be the highest in history—"not less than $25,000,000, probably $30,000,000."

A drop of $1,750,000 in revenue was predicted in Tennessee, where Gov. Prentice Cooper pledged "no new taxes" in defeating Gordon Browning, who sought re-election last November. Lawmakers in Georgia must find a way to reimburse 159 county governments for revenue losses sustained due to passage of homestead and personalty tax exemptions. Reduced liquor revenues will cut Ohio's income an estimated $6,900,000 and the State already faced a $14,000,000 to $17,000,000 deficit.

Finding a source to enable payment of full $45 a month old age pensions as authorized by the State Constitution was a problem in Colorado, as was a $2,000,000 estimated deficit.

Delaware faced a general fund deficit and sought ways to return $800,000 borrowed from the highway fund. Other States where budget balancing occupied a top position on the legislative calendar include Michigan, South Carolina and Utah.

A study of means to stop leaks in the tax system was proposed in Nebraska by Gov. R. L. Cochran, and in Missouri tax economies were urged by Gov. Lloyd C. Stark.

Thirty-three legislatures meet this month. They convened today in Arizona, Oregon, Iowa, Arkansas, Utah and Georgia; tomorrow in Alabama, New Mexico, Kansas, New Jersey, South Carolina and Wyoming, and on Wednesday in Wisconsin and West Virginia.

Italian Ships to Omit Chile on Special Tour

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—The Italian cruisers Duca d'Aosta and Eugenio de Savoia cancelled plans Jan. 7 to visit Chilean ports on their world "prestige" cruise. It was understood the action was taken because Chile's new Popular Front Government which went into office Dec. 27 is opposed to totalitarianism.

Hungary to Teach Shepherds Of Sheep and Three R's Too

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Hungary is taking a new view of its shepherds. It is starting training courses for those strong, silent men of the plains who wear huge woolly coats so that in the distance they look just like other sheep—only larger ones—and wearing quaint round black hats with the brims turned up all round.

It used to be thought that shepherds were born and not made. And the reputation of Hungary's shepherds stood high. But in recent years many unqualified jobless man have drifted into shepherding, bringing some discredit to the calling.

Altogether Hungary has about 1,000,000 sheep which need some 3,600 shepherds to look after them. It is said that in the last 10 years 100,000 animals have been lost through untrained shepherds. But the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture is determined to change that.

The first courses are being attended by about 360 students—well, perhaps some persons might cavil at the word students if they looked in on the lectures, because many of those attending were past middle age. But at all events it shows that the "old hands" are ready to learn, and the idea is that they shall go back and teach the younger men what they have been learning.

In which case those little gatherings squatting together in the bleak plains will soon be functioning as classes for education in general and instruction in shepherding in particular. Admittedly they have much work ahead, for 44 per cent of the first batch of students were illiterate, but there is an enthusiasm growing, engendered, no doubt, by the need to uphold the good name of the Hungarian shepherd.

It is no longer going to be enough to ride daringly, display a fine, strong, moustache, and play nice tunes on the "furulya," or reed pipe. Care of sheep and knowledge of the three R's are to be needed, too. A shepherd in Hungary is entitled to wear romantic round hats and the "suba" coat of sheepskin, but he is paid as little as 700 pengoes (about $120) a year. Besides this he gets some food, such as wheat, lard, and salt, to the value of about 300 pengoes. He does not need much, it is said, living always in the plains and cooking his meals himself. But even this small sum has been reduced lately through the advent of the jobless.

Of All Things . . . !

State Owes Itself Taxes

CHARLESTON, W. Va. (AP)—The State of West Virginia owes itself four years'-delinquent taxes on between 5,000 and 6,000 acres of undeveloped coal land and apparently there is no money to pay the bill.

The property must go back to the Sheriff, officials said, to be auctioned along with other delinquent properties unless some Department can find cash to redeem the property from the Commissioner of Forfeited Lands.

The property was deeded to the State last Dec. 31 by the Raleigh Land Company, a nonresident corporation which withdrew.

A Wise Hen

GREENVILLE, S. C. (AP)—A bantam hen, pursued by a bulldog, dashed under Lebron Scism's truck.

The bulldog stopped, bewildered, when the truck rolled away—there was no hen in sight.

Mr. Scism arrived at his destination a mile farther on. The hen alighted from a radius rod and nonchalantly began scratching for worms.

No Dry-Land Sailors

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet Russian sailors should learn how to swim and row in 1939, the Navy newspaper "The Red Fleet" declares.

In an editorial on the problems of military preparation, it said, "A sailor who does not know how to swim is not a full-value sailor."

It urged a "final purification" of the Navy and technical preparedness in 1939.

Shah Means Business

PARIS (AP)—The Shah of Iran, who took offense at French newspaper puns on the identical pronunciation of his title and "chat," French for cat, showed he meant business by his diplomatic protests.

He recalled his diplomatic mission from Paris, leaving only a Legation secretary for possible negotiations by which the French still hoped to patch up the quarrel.

Church Held in a Stable On Movie Funster's Offer

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Film Comedian Edward Everett Horton's barn became a church Jan. 8.

Horses and cows were moved out of the barn on his 16-acre Encino estate, and the Rev. Harley Wright Smith moved in with his congregation. A glowing wood stove furnished heat to those near it. The Episcopal pastor was formerly rector of St. Andrew's Church in Stamford, Conn. He said Mr. Horton gave permission for use of his barn free until the congregation can build a church.

Base Force of U. S. Fleet Arrives at Canal Zone

BALBOA, Canal Zone (AP)—The Base Force of the United States Fleet, which sailed from San Diego, Calif., the night of Dec. 27 arrived here Jan. 9, enroute to war games in the Atlantic.

[The Navy disclosed in Washington, Dec. 17, that 140 fighting ships and 600 planes would be assembled for the maneuvers early in 1939. The games, the first in the Atlantic in five years, were expected to impress Europe and South America with United States seapower.]

Ringling Treasure House

SARASOTA, Fla. — A Florida treasure house at Sarasota is the famous John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art which houses millions of dollars worth of old world canvases. The museum attracts thousands to Sarasota annually.

Hungary Delays Return of Envoy To Prague Post

BUDAPEST, Jan. 9 (AP)—Hungary delayed the return of its Minister to Prague today in a strong hint that recent border clashes of armed forces had endangered diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia.

The Minister, John Wettstein de Westersheimba, is now in Budapest. He explained that he would stay here until relations between the two countries were "clarified."

The border itself was quiet this morning, but the Hungarian press printed a Foreign Office statement that another incident would have far-reaching consequences.

Both countries were reported to be quietly expelling citizens of the other. The Hungarian Revisionist League, meanwhile, charged that "German influences" encouraged last week's trouble on the frontier, which brought light artillery into play and resulted in new troop concentrations.

Hungary strengthened its forces near Munkacs, which was shelled Jan. 6, and Ungvar, 25 miles northeast. Both were formerly in Czechoslovak territory.

Fresh fighting broke out for a time Jan. 8. Czechoslovak troops were declared to have bombarded the Hungarian village of Nagygejoce, near Ungvar, with incendiary shells, but no casualties were reported.

Both Sides Blamed

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 9 (AP)—The second border incident of Jan. 8—which followed the earlier clash in eastern Czechoslovakia upon territory ceded to Hungary under the Nov. 2 Vienna award by Italy and Germany—occurred as the Carpatho-Ukrainian Government agreed to meet partially a demand by the Hungarian Government that Czechoslovak troops be withdrawn from the border area.

Czechoslovak members of a mixed commission investigating the Munkacs battle Jan. 8 said their military would withdraw a mile and one quarter from the border if Hungarian troops did likewise.

The Czechoslovak officials also called upon the Hungarians to liquidate "irregular" Hungarian detachments which they regarded as the principal cause of the border strife.

Czechoslovak sources said the mixed commission placed blame on both sides for the Munkacs skirmish.

It was said here the Commission's report declared the firing was started by the Hungarians, and that Hungarian volunteers and military patrols advanced into Carpatho-Ukraine territory.

A Czechoslovak commander ordered his men to counterfire, the report said, adding that during this operation a Czechoslovak tank crossed into Hungary and shells from an artillery battery landed in Munkacs itself.

'New Frontier Final'

BERLIN, Jan. 9 (AP)—German National Socialists again gently warned Hungary and Czechoslovakia Jan. 7 that their new frontier was final and that they need not hope to have it altered.

The Deutsche Politisch-Diplomatische Korrespondenz, which speaks semi-officially for the Foreign Office, said:

"It cannot be concealed that such incidents are caused by certain propaganda that cannot resist the temptation to demand frontier changes even in contradiction to solemn official assurances," said the publication.

On the Czechoslovak side, it said, utterances recently appeared which gave the people the impression that the boundary as Germany and Italy traced it at Vienna Nov. 2 "was not the last word."

"It is to be expected," the paper said, "that the proper authorities on either side will take the necessary measures to avoid a repetition of similar incidents."

Yale and Harvard Lose In Court Appointments

WASHINGTON (AP) — Yale and Harvard both stand to lose top-ranking teachers of law because of President Roosevelt's newest court appointments.

For the Supreme Court, Mr. Roosevelt selected Felix Frankfurter, Professor at Harvard since 1914. For the Circuit Court of Appeals, Second District, he chose Charles E. Clark, Dean of the Yale Law School since 1929

Lima Conference Opens Way For Bolivian Oil Negotiations

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Arrival of H. A. Metzger, President of the Standard Oil Company of Bolivia, to negotiate on $17,000,000 properties seized by the Government two years ago, focusses attention on several actions of the recent Pan-American Conference in Lima.

Mr. Metzger watched the conference closely during its entire course before flying from Lima to La Paz. In common with representatives of many other capital enterprises which have investments—or plan investments—in Latin America, he wanted to know how the winds of confiscation blow.

The Bolivian oil dispute antedates the Mexican one as an example of seizure of property by the Government. Yet Bolivian officials deny that the action of Dec. 13, 1936, is confiscation, or even expropriation. They charge the Standard Oil with violating its contract of concession in such a way that the property, with all improvements, goes to the Government without indemnity.

Before Bolivian Court

In this dispute the United States Government has pursued the policy of waiting until the Standard Oil has exhausted its recourse to the Bolivian courts. The case is now before the Supreme Court of Bolivia. This court is located in Sucre, about 300 miles inland from Bolivia's political capital, La Paz.

Bolivia meanwhile is operating the Standard Oil holdings through its Government oil enterprise known as the YPFB. One of the major complaints against the firm is that it has held down production. The firm replies that there was no profitable market, in view of transportation and other difficulties. This bears on the legal charge of clandestine exportation during 1926 to Argentina, held by the company to have been small supplies for use of a neighboring oil enterprise, sent across the Bermejo River with consent of the local export officials.

Bolivia, incidentally, contends that the oil property is not worth the amount claimed. Instead of $17,000,000, Bolivia runs the figures down as low as $3,000,000 on the ground that much equipment brought in during the Chaco war, when production was stepped up, has since been removed.

Effect of Lima Parley

On this and similar disputes, actual or potential in Latin America, the Lima Conference took steps that have an important bearing. Specific cases were not discussed as such in Lima, but they were never far in the background.

The thorny subject of pecuniary claims that might be brought by a foreign government on behalf of its nationals was sidestepped by the familiar device of reference for further study. In the Commission of Experts which studied pecuniary claims, Prof. Edwin Borchard of the United States led the battle against an interpretation which would have deprived resident aliens of all diplomatic protection in financial disputes.

Dr. Alberto Cruchaga Ossa of Chile failed to convince even the Latin American members of the Commission concerning his extreme view. It is that aliens can ask no more than equality with nationals. If granted equality, they should be willing to take the same risks as nationals, without calling in the alien Government to which they still owe allegiance. While agreeing with this point of view to a certain point, Professor Borchard and others refused to give up entirely the right to diplomatic protection in cases of flagrant denial of justice.

Extreme Plans Discarded

Argentina, Uruguay, and Mexico introduced projects aimed at cutting aliens away from diplomatic protection. If successful, this drive would expose alien capital to any law passed ostensibly on a basis of equal treatment for nationals and aliens, but actually tending to confiscate foreign investments, within the law.

None of these extreme projects passed the conference, but their introduction documents a powerful current of policy. The Argentine plan took form in a project of convention, or treaty law, whereby the contracting powers would renounce all use of force and all diplomatic intervention for the collection of public or contractual debts. It went farther to renounce "support of claims with exclusively pecuniary origin."

Mexico sought to get from Governments a commitment not to take diplomatic action when their nationals have foresworn it, as many do in contracts. The view prevailed that no national, by a private contract, can limit the action of his own Government.

The Uruguayan proposal had a broader scope, seeking to assert national sovereignty to the exclusion of all foreign activity on behalf of resident aliens. Some features of this drive entered into the two concrete measures passed at Lima on aliens. One declared in favor of limiting alien group activities, at the instance of Brazil, and the other resolved against collective exercise of alien political rights.

Newspapers to Test Straw-Pulp Newsprint

PITTSBURGH (AP)—F. W. Hochstetter, inventor and scientist, said Jan. 7 he probably would be ready for tests of his straw-pulp newsprint within three weeks. The pulp will be converted into paper at a Tarentum, Pa., mill and distributed to three Pittsburgh newspapers for trials on highspeed presses.

Mr. Hochstetter said a "hundred other products," including cornstalks, seaweed, Texas burr and cotton stem plants had been used in laboratory manufacture of the paper.

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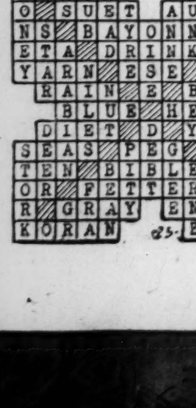
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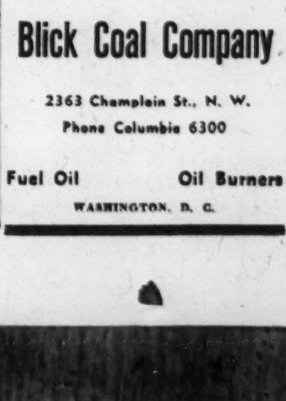
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Germany Takes Side of Italy Against French Colonial Trip

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 9—Germany's reaction to Franco-Italian misunderstandings has changed during the week end. Instead of merely reporting the incidents of Premier Edouard Daladier's tour and the Italian press comments upon it, Germany has now shifted to definite support of the Italian viewpoint.

The French Premier's voyage, especially in Tunis, is now interpreted here as distinctly provocative and therefore to be regarded by the Reich as a hindrance to the calmer atmosphere in which settlement might be possible.

It is also significant that the Spanish problem has become more prominent again in German discussions, and that it is now linked with the Franco-Italian problem in the Mediterranean.

A Question of Emphasis

The reason for this is not quite clear at the moment unless it is a gesture of friendship to Italy at a time when Germany is anxious that the Rome-Berlin axis should show a maximum strength in the face of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's forthcoming visit to Rome.

It is significant that in diplomatic circles here remarks are heard that "Germany would not be sorry if Italy became more involved in Spain and the Mediterranean, thus leaving the Reich greater freedom of action in Central Europe." Such expressions cannot be taken at full value, but it is recalled that Germany's occupation of Austria occurred when Premier Mussolini's troops were not on the Brenner Pass but in Libya and Spain.

The Berlin-Rome axis undoubtedly has functioned well in the wider field of European diplomacy, but in more local fields of Central and East Europe there remains some uncertain areas in which German and Italian interests do not coincide. Italy's support of Hungary and Poland in the question of a common frontier through absorption of Ruthenia revealed this. And this issue despite the Vienna post-Munich territorial award to Hungary is still a cause of dissatisfaction between Germany and the two neighbor countries.

Temporary Policy Indicated

Here lies the greatest significance of the visit which Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, paid to Chancellor Hitler the last week end. While it is generally agreed even here that between Germany and Poland a comprehensive permanent agreement on the Reich's East European policy is hardly possible, nevertheless a temporary policy may serve the interests of both.

In any case if National Socialist foreign policy follows former methods the East European problem is to be settled little by little, not all at once, just as Germany dealt first with Austria and then with Czechoslovakia, not with all Central Europe at once during 1938. If Poland acquiesces to Germany's new activities in the East, Italy will certainly lose influence in these parts. Will Italy then receive German support for its Mediterranean aspirations is the question.

France has lessened its interest in East Europe these days and German activity in that sphere would be at the expense of German attention to Italy in the Mediterranean—a development which would certainly coincide with immediate French desires.

France's Interest in Colonies

(Continued from Page 1)

France and her empire be more united than ever."

Such a slogan might well serve France in good stead at the present time when many Frenchmen were beginning to feel humiliated and dejected at the thought that their country since the Munich agreement had become a second-rate power, dependent only upon French alliances. They now see at least the possibility of France's prospering through the development of its Colonial Empire.

This unequivocal answer to Italy, as it is termed here, has undoubtedly been also conveyed to the British statesmen about to visit Premier Mussolini. When Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and his Foreign Misister, Viscount Halifax, have tea at the Quai d'Orsay tomorrow afternoon they will certainly be convinced, if they are not already, that while France is willing to negotiate on reasonable terms with Italy on the problems outstanding between them, it is not ready to play the part of a second Czechoslovakia and allow Mr. Chamberlain to make concessions of French territory or any rights in its colonies.

A Stronger France

France today is a stronger France than that of 14 days ago as far as this issue is concerned. Just as the anti-Jewish activities of Germany in November stiffened English public opinion on the question of the return of Germany's former colonies—so that Mr. Chamberlain could not continue further with his appeasement plan where direct British interests were concerned—so Italian claims and the manner of their presentation have received a forceful answer in Premier Daladier's tour.

Mr. Chamberlain may discuss informally with Signor Mussolini Franco-Italian misunderstandings, but will certainly not be empowered to speak for France except to express its willingness to have discussion at a round table.

It is also felt here that English statesmen would do well to remind Signor Mussolini that the former Anglo-Italian agreement guaranteed the status quo in the Mediterranean and that this is hardly in keeping with Italy's recent demands upon France. It might be said further that these Franco-Italian issues would stand a much better chance of agreement if the Duce completely evacuated Italian troops from Spain.

Peace Policy Affirmed

ORANGE, France, Jan. 9 (AP)—Premier Daladier assured France in an address Jan. 7 that his domestic and foreign policies were destined to "spare the world and France the horrors of war."

His speech, on his return from a tour of French Mediterranean possessions to demonstrate the bonds that tie France to her overseas Empire, was interpreted as a reference to Germany and, particularly, Italy.

"If France lets herself fall into internal struggles," the Premier warned, "she would become fatally the prey of those who are forging arms day and night. . . .

"If a certain foreign press has launched a campaign it is because we were believed to be divided, the prey to discord, on the brink of civil war."

The Premier's tour to Corsica, France's insular department, and Tunisia, her North African protectorate, was in answer to Italian press clamor for French possessions which began Nov. 30, the day of the French general strike.

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Mooney—A Free Man

Wide World

Gov. Culbert Olson **Tom Mooney**

After 22 years in prison Tom Mooney has received a pardon from the Governor of California. The picture shows Governor Olson, Mr. Mooney and George Davis, Mooney's counsel in center, at the State Capitol, just before the pardon hearing opened Jan. 7.

Mooney Dedicates His Career To Work for a 'Better World'

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 9 (AP)—Thomas J. Mooney, labor's long-imprisoned symbol of "class persecution," was free today, on gubernatorial pardon, to dedicate the rest of his life to what he calls, in his own words, the peaceful building of "a new and better social order."

California's new "liberal" Governor, Culbert L. Olson, officially absolved Mr. Mooney Jan. 7 of all guilt in the 1916 San Francisco Preparedness Day Parade bombing—a sensational crime for which the labor leader spent more than 22 years in prison.

The pardon was unconditional, but Governor Olson asked Mr. Mooney, erstwhile firebrand among class-conscious workers of a past generation, to urge the people against plunging themselves into "a futile and inhuman chaos of bloodshed and revolution."

Governor Olson handed the pardon to the calm, smiling prisoner in a dramatic and perhaps unprecedented hearing at which the Chief Executive reported he had received new information in the last 48 hours supporting his belief in Mr. Mooney's complete innocence.

Mooney's Pledge

Mr. Mooney stood to receive the document, mounted the rostrum by Governor Olson's side and said:

"Governor Olson, I shall dedicate the rest of my life to work for the common good in the bond of democracy. Dark and sinister forces of fascist reactionism are threatening the world.

"The present economic system is in a state of decay—not just here but throughout the world. It will be replaced, and, I hope, by a new and better social order.

"To that end I pledge my efforts, and to work for the common good."

Although Mr. Mooney spoke smoothly and with apparent calm, his voice broke as he promised also to seek freedom for his convicted colleague, Warren K. Billings, who is in Folsom Prison for life and at present technically ineligible for executive clemency.

Only One Protest

Officially the hearing was to give opportunity for protests against the Mooney pardon, to which Governor Olson long had been committed.

In the course of his address the Governor said he had received but one protest—presumably that from Ben F. Lamborn of Alameda, Calif., a brother of one of the bomb victims, who warned Governor Olson the pardon "would form the basis for an impeachment or recall action" against the Chief Executive.

Governor Olson asked anyone with objections to "step forward and state to me here and now the information he desires to impart."

For a full 30 seconds the Governor stood in silence, facing the audience of about 500. No one spoke. Absent were the Prosecutors and State officials who fought and defeated Mr. Mooney at every major turn in the courts for more than 20 years.

The Governor, however, took cognizance of a letter from the newly elected Attorney General, Earl Warren, who professed a lack of knowledge of the Mooney case but who expressed the hope that the hearing would develop "no reflections on the judiciary."

Governor Reviews Events

"I am impressed," said the Governor, "by the fact that many thousands of Californians still believe that Mooney is guilty. I am impressed by the fact that his case has been heard in one form or another in all the courts. I am impressed by the fact that five of my predecessors have not pardoned him.

"As a lawyer, I can well understand the reasoning of the courts in refusing new trials. They were limited by statutory restrictions upon their power to review newly discovered evidence, merely because it did not develop within the short period prescribed by the law."

Governor Olson asserted disclosures of alleged perjury in the Mooney case developed only one day after lapse of the period during which the convicted man could have asked a new trial on grounds of newly discovered evidence.

The Governor said, however, he "could not understand" why the California State Supreme Court ruled against Mr. Mooney in his last great legal battle for freedom on a writ of habeas corpus. His bid for the writ was based upon the contention that perjury and false evidence allegedly presented by the prosecution was a violation of his constitutional rights.

Mr. Mooney's whole story of "frameup" was put into the record of that case, but the State Supreme Court sweepingly rejected his "final" court fight for vindication and freedom. The United States Supreme Court refused to review that decision.

Mr. Olson said his review of that case agreed with the single dissenting opinion rendered by Associate Justice John W. Langdon, who concluded Mr. Mooney should have won.

Job Insurance Study Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

State's purchasing power, he charged.

"Despite all the types of waste, the fact is," he continued, "that the payroll taxes collected in 1938 were more than $30,000,000 in excess of the benefit payments. One year's experience should suffice to teach us that social legislation in a vacuum is meaningless and indefensible."

In addition to "social waste," or distribution of insurance moneys to seasonal and voluntarily unemployed persons, Mr. Epstein also strongly criticized overpayments to the unemployed as "pure waste."

Lack of adequate enforcement facilities has enabled many "chiselers" to work and draw insurance benefits at the same time, Mr. Epstein said, adding that others were forced to wait months before they were able to get benefits to which they were entitled.

Milton O. Loysen, who took office as Executive Director of the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance on Dec. 1, said "it would not be at all surprising if there were some overpayments" in the 2,500,000 applications for benefits last year. Stressing that it was impossible to estimate the volume of such errors, he expressed certainty that virtually all such overpayments would be detected in the course of the present reorganization of the division.

"A great many people are returning money voluntarily where they have been overpaid," Mr. Loysen said. "What we will do about persons who retain the overpayment and refuse to make restitution has not yet been decided, but we will probably have to take legal action against them."

Loyalist Women in Spain Plan Plea to Roosevelt

MADRID (AP)—The women of Government Spain will send a message to President Roosevelt Jan. 9 in an international broadcast scheduled to begin at 6 p. m., E. S. T. The broadcast will open with the "Star Spangled Banner." A poem, "Spanish Earth," by Rafael Alberti, will be dedicated to the American President.

Hull Blocks Sale Of American Made Planes to Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

and equipment brought aviation's share in the munitions export business up to approximately three fourths of the total.

Far the biggest customer was Britain, which placed orders totaling $29,611,797—the majority in the military aircraft category.

Second biggest customer was the Netherlands, which ordered $10,053,357 worth of military aircraft for its East Indies possessions.

China and Japan ranked third and fourth respectively, both being in the $9,000,000 class.

Secretary Hull's letters to prospective exporters to Japan follows in part:

The Department would with great regret issue any licenses authorizing exportation, direct or indirect, of any aircraft, aircraft accessories, aerial bombs or torpedoes to countries the armed forces of which are making use of airplanes for attack upon civilian populations.

Should any manufacturer or exporter have already entered into contractual obligations, of which he finds it impossible to divest himself, to sell or export airplanes or aeronautical equipment, for which licenses have been issued or for which he has heretofore intended to apply for licenses, to any country which is engaged in bombing civilian populations from the air, it is suggested that he may wish to inform the Department of the terms of that contract before applying for licenses to export pursuant to it or before exporting under licenses already issued.

The Board added that all manufacturers, "with only one outstanding exception" have conformed to this policy and that applications for license to export these articles and materials to countries the armed forces of which are engaged in the bombing of civilian populations from the air had virtually ceased to be presented to the Secretary of State.

Nail Attempts at Evasion

The report for the first time gave full details of several efforts during the past year to evade the embargo on export of arms to Spain. They expressed the belief that no American arms had reached the Spanish insurgents since Jan. 8, 1937, but recorded that 40 "Grumman planes" reached the Spanish Government after transshipment through Canada and France, and that three other attempts to export American munitions to the Spanish Government had been frustrated.

The Grumman planes were exported in parts to Canada under a license for export to the Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Fort William, Ont. In March, according to the report, it was learned the parts were being assembled for shipment to Turkey, ostensibly for the Turkish Government.

Inquiry in Istanbul disclosed no orders from the Turkish Government to Canadian Car and Foundry. Investigation in Canada then disclosed, the report said, that the Turkish orders had been "forged" by agents of the Spanish Government.

Other Attempts Blocked

Licenses for the export of 22 Bellanca planes to Greece were revoked when the Munitions Control Board discovered that no such orders had been placed by the Greek Government.

In another instance a license for export of artillery and ammunition to Latvia was canceled after the Latvian Government denied knowledge of the transaction. In both instances the Board reported that Spain was the suspected destination.

Still another instance involved aircraft engines and propellers ordered by a Belgian Company for alleged sale to Turkey. Here again the Turkish government denied having placed orders and the licenses were revoked on suspicion of a Spanish destination.

The American company doing the largst business in munitions exports was the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation which took out licenses for export totaling $24,048,000 in value. The nearest competitors were Glenn L. Martin, whose licenses totaled $11,339,000 and Curtis-Wright with a total of $10,880,000.

Turks Probe Purchases

ANKARA, Turkey, Jan. 9 (AP)—Officials investigated reports last night that 50 American-made fighting planes had been shipped to Government Spain after they were purchased illegally in the name of the Turkish Government from manufacturers in the United States and Canada. Two men, one an official of the Foreign Ministry, were said to be under arrest.

Japanese Bomb Light Plant

HONG KONG, Jan. 9 (AP)—Japanese planes bombed Shekki, south of Canton, today and destroyed an electric light plant. Twelve workmen were killed.

Weichow Island, 35 miles south of Pakhoi in the Gulf of Tongking, was reported occupied by Japanese marines after three cruisers and an aircraft carrier concentrated near the island.

Chinese sources said Tsengshing, northeast of Canton, was recaptured by Chinese after heavy fighting.

French Warships Anchor at Djibouti

DJIBOUTI, French Somaliland, Jan. 9 (AP)—Two French warships made a naval base of Djibouti yesterday amid rising tension between this French colony and Italy's neighboring East African empire.

The newly-arrived craft were the 1,969-ton dispatch boat D'Iberville and the destroyer Epervier. They were sent to this port on the Gulf of Aden from France's eastern Mediterranean fleet.

Detachments of troops also are en route from France to reinforce Somaliland garrisons.

The latest evidence of French-Italian tension was an attack last Thursday on a station of the French Djibouti-Addis Ababa railway at Diredawa, in Italian Ethiopia.

Czechoslovakia: The Decline of 'Liberalism'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Starting on its new political career, Czechoslovakia has swiftly undertaken reorientation of its foreign and domestic policies. But no question can be of more import to the democratic nations that that of how much "liberalism" remains under the new regime.

Even normally, the President held wide powers. His term of office is for seven years. He is, among other things, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, appoints the Prime Minister, and can dissolve the National Assembly, except in the last six months of his term of office.

But to these have been added the powers of the recent Enabling Act. This gives the President far-reaching authority compared with that of previous Czech Executives—initially subject to the unanimous agreement of the National Assembly and the autonomous Governments of Slovakia and Ruthenia. Once agreement of the Assembly and autonomous provinces is reached, however, the President's authority becomes virtually totalitarian.

This is obviously a big move toward the exclusion of the National Assembly from many of the important decisions which were formerly its own sphere. But legal training of the new President, Dr. Emil Hacha, is the greatest possible guarantee that such powers will not be indiscriminately applied.

Premier Strongly Supported

The new Parliament and Senate which stand behind the President are also very different from those hitherto. Their membership remains more or less the same, but in place of the numerous political parties hitherto existing, there are now only two.

Premier Rudolf Beran is definitely a man of the Right and has long been such. Formerly chairman of the largest Czech political party, the Agrarians (68 representatives), he now has behind him a National Unity Party of 171 representatives. Mr. Beran was once secretary to Anton Svehla, Former Premier, and as such had an excellent political training. His conception of Czech democracy was summed up in 1934 when he said:

"Our democracy must be authoritative, disciplined, and capable of decisions as quick as those of our enemies. Without authority there can be no order."

In foreign policy, he was always for an understanding with Czechoslovakia's neighbors. "Our geographical position, our economic and cultural tasks lay on us the obligation of reaching an understanding with Germany, Poland, and Hungary. It is as much in our interests as in those of our neighbors, to remove the obstacles which divide us, and loyally and honorably to find a way to lasting understanding."

Slovaks Strongly Patriotic

The problem of the return to political equilibrium despite the Right tendencies now prevailing in the central Government is, however, not so great as that of the political future of Slovakia and Ruthenia. In some usages, the new Republic is hyphenating its name to read "Czecho-Slovakia" to emphasize that Slovakia and Ruthenia both enjoy autonomy equal to that of Bohemia and Moravia.

What use the Slovaks, in particular, will make of their new power is important for the future of both this republic and of Central Europe in general. Their first actions have revealed a local patriotism hard to fit into the picture of a strong Czechoslovakia. "Slovaks only" appears to be their motto, so that Czechs who for years have labored in the administrative, educational, and other public services to raise the standards of this province have simply had to leave at short notice.

Thus, for example, 29 Czech professors from the University of Bratislava have had to leave apparently for no other reason than that they were Czechs. Anyone knowing the cultural position in Slovakia knows that these professors cannot be replaced by Slovaks of the same ability and qualifications at the present time. Similar illustrations might be given from other fields.

Slovakia has come into its own suddenly. In control of affairs are now new men—most of them comparatively young—whose task is no easy one, especially as they seem anxious to work as little as possible with Prague; but they will soon realize how much Czech initiattive and co-operation have meant in the past two decades.

Frist Slovak Diet

The elections for the first Slovak Diet, held on Dec. 18, gave Premier Josef Tiso and his Government a 90 per cent victory. Undoubtedly the majority of Slovaks are behind the Premier but his victory was undoubtedly helped by the fact that only one Government list was presented to the people. Some doubts also exist as to whether the new cabinet will be able to co-operate smoothly in view of the differences of outlook among its members and much will depend upon whether the moderate or the extreme section gets control.

As for Ruthenia—that is, the part of it which has been left to this Republic—few doubt but that the time may not be far distant, when this territory may be incorporated in a new state, including the Ukrainians of East Galicia (Poland), if not of Soviet Ukraine also. Germany's interest in such a development was mainly responsible for Ruthenia not being absorbed in either Poland or Hungary in the Vienna Award, and statements in the German press make no secret of its future policy.

"One thing is certain," wrote one German paper recently, "this Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia) has become within the last few weeks the spiritual heart of a nation of 45,000,000 peoples."

At the time of writing, the frontiers of this new state have not been guaranteed by the four Powers which met at Munich. England and France gave their guarantees at once but these were, as Mr. Chamberlain later explained in the House of Commons, "against unprovoked aggression and not (for) the crystallization of the frontiers."

In such conditions of uncertainty and more than ever dependent upon events in the Reich, it is clear that Czechoslovakia will take some time to consolidate itself, especially as the basis for such consolidation—its economic future—is also dependent upon outside factors.

Hull Reports on Lima

(Continued from Page 1)

quate comment upon the work of the Eighth International Conference of American States. I believe that I can report to you, however, that significant and enduring developments in the relationships of the American Republics took place at Lima. The delegates attending the Conference were virtually as one in the view that the Conference was an outstanding success and that it set an example for the conduct of international relations by friendly discussion rather than by force and violence.

All of the delegates at Lima with whom I had contact were vividly aware of the economic chaos existing in considerable part of the world. They realized that this chaos would eventually involve their own countries unless preventive measures were taken. Accordingly, the American Republics reaffirmed their judgment that a liberal trade policy without excessive restrictions and permitting trade to move along lines of economic advantage and equality was the soundest policy for all, and they renewed their support of this policy.

This action was taken in the knowledge that trade arrangements of other kinds in the long run weaken the position of primary producers, curtail world markets, lessen economic benefit, and may under some circumstances be used as an instrument of political influence or domination. . . .

Great Progress Recorded

The Declaration of Principles of the Solidarity of America, in part constituting a large expansion of the Buenos Aires consultative pact, and the implementation of the procedure of consultation, represent great progress beyond the agreements adopted at former inter-American conferences. The American republics have made it clear to the world that they stand united to maintain and defend the peace of this Hemisphere, their territorial integrity, their principles of international relations, their own institutions and national policies. The declaration of the Conference favored the solidarity of America in the protection of its peace and institutions against threats of force or of acts of any nature that might threaten that peace or those institutions. The agreement upon the declaration was reached in true American fashion by the democratic processes of discussion and conference. . . .

By these principles the Conference sought to make it clear that the nations of the New World do not seek to isolate themselves from the rest of the world, but that they do strongly advocate and support sound and fundamental principles of international relations that can be universally applied.

Military Alliances

The United States, in accordance with our traditional policy, did not desire or intend to seek political or military alliances at the Lima Conference. It did hope that the American Republics would continue to strengthen their cooperation in support of an inter-American and world program that will bring peace, economic welfare and a recognition of human rights. That hope was fully realized.

This broad program was further strengthened and advanced by the study given to and plans made for a broad interchange in educational, professional and scientific fields. The basis for genuine understanding among the peoples of the American Republics has been extended and reinforced.

I return from the Conference with the conviction that its results will be of real and permanent value and that as time goes on the far reaching effects of the principles there enunciated will become more apparent and significant. Those principles offer a charter for international conduct, based upon equality, justice and freedom—the indispensable foundation of peaceful and friendly relations among the nations of the world.

Chamberlain

(Continued from Page 1)

that the speeding up of the North African tour of Premier Edouard Daladier of France was a part of the "preliminary repercussions" of the forthcoming Rome visit.

It is also felt that the Czech-Hungarian border clash and even the talks between Reichsführer Hitler and Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister—although not occasioned by imminence of the Rome meeting—nevertheless take on added significance from the fact that it is impending.

An Associated Press dispatch from Rome said Premier Mussolini has called a meeting of the Fascist Grand Council, the highest Italian executive body, for Feb. 4.

Fascist leader by that time will have been able to judge the results of the visit of the British Prime Minister.

Economic Offer Hinted

As far as the Spanish situation is concerned it seems clear that General Franco's offensive has not in any way changed the British dislike of granting belligerent rights before all intervention, German as well as Italian, has creased.

The fact that the Italians have been the spearhead of the attack therefore has not improved the prospects for the Rome talks, especially as the offensive so far has not succeeded in its main object—to smash the Loyalist resistance before the Duce and Mr. Chamberlain met.

Indeed the present strategical situation raises questions of what progress can be made at Rome on the plan Mr. Chamberlain is understood to be considering for offering the Duce economic and financial concessions in return for the withdrawal from Spain, and, alternatively, for the two statesmen to make a joint appeal for an armistice. So far it appears that the Italians would not be too anxious to listen to any kind of armistice suggestion which was not in essence an unconditional surrender by the Spanish Loyalist Government.

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German Attacks Turns West: Threat to U. S. and Britain?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—The Foreign Policy Association today directed attention to the fact that since Munich Nazi Germany has shifted its attack to Britain and the United States. In a report on "the diplomatic background of the Munich accord" the organization, a non-partisan, fact-finding research agency, termed this shift "the most striking fact emerging from the Munich aftermath," and read into it the threat of a clash "with the British Empire and the United States in Africa and Latin America."

It is pointed out that previous to Munich the Nazi German propaganda attack was concentrated on France, Russia and Czechoslovakia. Now, the report says, Germany has left to Premier Benito Mussolini "the task of driving a wedge between France and Britain by his demand for Tunis, Corsica, Nice and Savoy.

Empire to the West?

The report views this shift in the direction of German policy as "a bid for world power" which is facing to the West and overseas "like the empire of the Hohenzollerns."

The report says that the German drive to the west will not necessarily be won by military force "but by that combination of propaganda, threats, and economic penetration which enabled Germany to obtain Austria and Sudetenland without firing a shot."

"If that happens," the Foreign Policy Association report goes on, "the Munich accord, far from having inaugurated an era of appeasement, will merely have set the stage for a major conflict between two imperialist systems which, under the slogan of democracy versus fascism (replacing the 1914 slogan of democracy versus autocracy), would repeat the pattern of the World War. In such a struggle the United States, in spite of its desire for neutrality and isolation, apparently intends to play a decisive part by consolidating the countries of the Western Hemisphere against Nazi penetration."

In Europe, the report finds, "the western powers for the time being seem resigned to Germany hegemony east of the Rhine, and have turned their attention to consolidation of their overseas empires. These empires, however, are menaced by Italo-German agitation among Moslem Nationalists, and peculiarly vulnerable to that doctrine of self-determination which Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Premier Edouard Daladier accepted yesterday for Czechoslovakia, but which may be invoked tomorrow by Arabs in Palestine or Italians in Tunis.

"Russia, isolated from Western Europe, may join a coalition of non-German states, led by Poland, Hungary and Rumania, in opposing Nazi penetration east of Prague. Alternatively, the Soviet Government, as in the early post-war years, may turn its attention to the Far East and reach an agreement with Germany, thus diverting the Nazi drive from the Ukraine to the Persian Gulf, where it would challenge British interests. Should that occur, Germany, strengthened by the resources of Eastern Europe, would be able to turn against the West, free from its pre-war fear of having to fight on two fronts."

In expressing the direction of German expansionist ambitions in these terms the Foreign Policy Association is accepting the major premise behind the current trends of American foreign policy including President Roosevelt's expanded national defense program and the Administration desire to have the Neutrality Act amended.

Had German activity continued after Munich to be directed to the East, the Drang Nach Osten of "Berlin-to-Baghdad" memory, American diplomacy would presumably not have exhibited the concern which it is now vividly expressing. The Foreign Policy Association is merely expressing a general and serious concern in Washington when it points out that the propaganda campaign with which the Hitler regime has always in the past announced the future direction of its activities is now directed against the two countries, Britain and the United States, "which block its expansions outside Europe."

It is generally accepted in diplomatic quarters that the hope which lay behind the Chamberlain policy of "appeasement" was that the abandonment of Czechoslovakia would direct German attention to the East, perhaps leading to a conflict with Russia in which the leading protagonists of Fascism and Communism would destroy each other.

The rapidity with which the German press since Munich has turned its gaze westwards is unquestionably the primary reason why Washington has taken a degree of initiative in world diplomacy unprecedented since the World War.

Battleship Commissioned

WILHELMSHAVEN, Germany (AP)—The 26,000-ton Scharnhorst, first battleship to be commissioned in the new German fleet, was placed in service Jan. 7.

Medical Society Backs Group Plan

DETROIT (AP)—The Michigan State Medical Society, through its House of Delegates, approved Jan. 8 the principles of plans for group hospital and group medical services for families with annual incomes of $1,500 and under.

The Society authorized a special committee to complete arrangements of the plans and to establish rates based on actuarial studies. The services would be limiter to persons under 65 years old.

The Society will seek legislation to enable establishment of a non-profit corporation to be known as Hospital and Medical, Inc., which would issue insurance to participants.

It was estimated that at least half of Michigan's 5,000,000 residents would be eligible to participate in the plans. Dr. Henry A. Luce, Medical Society President, said the rates would be as low as consistent with actuarial experience.

Augustine Nuns To Emigrate to Chile

VIENNA, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Augustine Nuns of Salzburg whose schools were famed throughout the German-speaking world, have decided to emigrate to Chile, it was learned Jan. 7, after being compelled to turn over their convent and school to National Socialist workers organizations.

A similar fate befell the school Sisters at Wels, in upper Danubia. It is not known what will become of them.

Bar Leaders Get Condemnation Of Germany's Policy

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (AP)—A resolution condemning treatment of racial and religious minorities in Germany "and other lands" was prepared for presentation today to the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association.

William L. Ransom of New York, former Association President, said that he and 10 other leading lawyers signed the proposal to be submitted to the legislative body of the organization at its two-day mid-winter meeting.

Approval of the resolution was expected, a spokesman said, notwithstanding some objection that the Association should not take up matters involving possible international complications.

Former Attorneys-General Homer S. Cummings and William D. Mitchell; Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State; Frank J. Hogan, Washington, Association President; John W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain, and Thomas E. Dewey, New York District Attorney, were included among the 11 lawyers who signed the resolution, Mr. Ransom said.

The resolution said, in part, "We express our deep regret and our strong protest that the rights of religious and racial minorities are being overridden by arbitrary power and without due process of law in lands whose cultural background had given cause for the belief that they were friends of human freedom.

"We express our sense of dismay that human beings have been systematically persecuted and proscribed by the formal acts of the Government of the German Reich and have been arbitrarily deprived of all rights and liberties and reduced to a mere existence in utter fear and want. . . . Such a spoliation and destruction of human beings are an offense against natural right and liberty everywhere. . . ."

Mr. Ransom, expressing hope that the House of Delegates would adopt the resolution, said it was sponsored "by leaders of American public opinion in many fields, so as to leave no room for regarding it as an individual expression."

Others who signed the resolution, Mr. Ranson said, were Garret W. McEnerney, San Francisco; Joseph A. Padway, Milwaukee, General Counsel of the American Federation of Labor; Charles C. Burlingham, New York, and Guy M. Thompson, St. Louis, both former Association Presidents, and Scott M. Loftin, Jacksonville, Fla., former Association President and ex-Senator from Florida.

Democracy Called To Compete With Fascist Ability

EDMONTON, Alberta, Jan. 9 (CP)—Only by rigid "self-discipline" can Canada build its nationhood as a strong democracy and resist effectively the challenge of the world's totalitarian powers, according to R. B. Bennett, former Prime Minister.

Addressing a luncheon audience, the former national Conservative leader pleaded for unity and cohesion in the Dominion.

"The price of liberty is restraint—think that over," Mr. Bennett asserted; "and the price of restraint is discipline."

On a farewell visit to Edmonton before leaving Canada to live in England, Mr. Bennett stressed the obligation resting on all Canadians to make democracy as effective and efficient as dictatorships. Warning that "fashions in government are extremely contagious," he added:

"There are signs already of this in South America, and even an indication of a possibility of it north of the Rio Grande." Speaking of democracy, he said:

"We take it as a matter of course In accepting democracy, we forget the long struggle, extensions of the franchise and other developments. We also realize it is not the great success we had hoped for."

Refugee Passport Frauds Charged by Paris Police

PARIS, Jan. 9 (AP)—Three persons, including the Paraguayan Consul at Marseilles, have been arrested, the Prefecture of Police announced Jan. 7, in an investigation of alleged traffic in false passports for German-Jewish refugees seeking asylum on South America.

The Consul was brought to Paris on a warrant for questioning in connection with charges by Oscar Kameny, former Austrian banker now a refugee in Paris, that a Paraguayan passport was offered him for £400. Two alleged intermediaries also were arrested. The Paraguayan Legation at Paris also entered charges that false passports were delivered.

Jewish Refugee Farm Colony Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELWOOD, N. J.—A proposal to establish a model farming community for German-Jewish refugees near here was revealed by John M. Adams, city engineer of Pleasantville, Absecon and Egg Harbor townships, who said he had been retained by a group of New York Jews to make a survey of a 1,000-acre tract of land in this vicinity with a view to determining the feasibility of the scheme.

Work has already been started, Mr. Adams said, eight surveyors and engineers now being engaged in the survey, which is expected to be completed in about three weeks.

This was said to be the first organized effort to establish a settlement for Jewish refugees in New Jersey.

Fire Damages Embassy

MOSCOW, Jan. 9 (AP)—Fast work by the Moscow Fire Department today saved the United States Embassy from destruction by a fire of undetermined origin. The blaze was discovered on the ground floor behind the closed doors of a temporarily unoccupied room. Quickly extinguished, its damage was limited to several hundred dollars.

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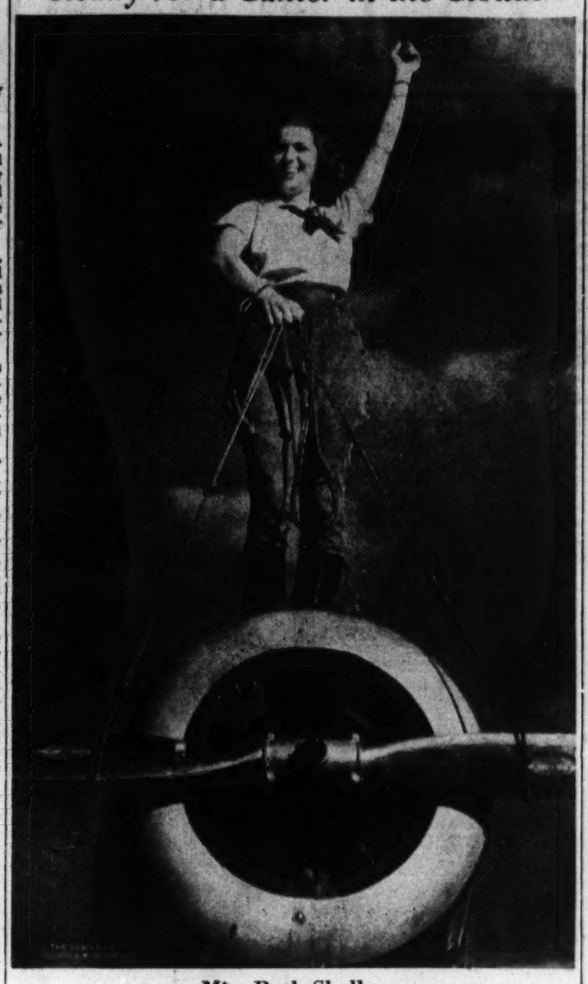

Miss Ruth Shelley
poses atop her low-winged monoplane at the All-American Air Maneuvers at Miami, Fla.

Safety Stressed Over Speed At Miami Civilian Air Meet

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 9 (AP)—A flier from Waterloo, Iowa, hunched in the cramped quarters of a stubby-winged, canary-yellow plane, earned $500 in 10 minutes yesterday to climax the all-American air maneuvers dedicated to the encouragement of civilian flying.

John Livingston did not approach the world's record for closed-course airplane racing, but he did demonstrate the stability of the little planes with which the Government proposes to train 20,000 pilots a year as a backlog to the national defense.

Mr. Livingston averaged 156.8 miles an hour in a monocoupe plane over a 30-mile quadrangular course, the biggest event of the final day of Miami's mid-winter air show.

He showed his tail surfaces throughout the race to two professional racing pilots whose names have made headlines at more important "money meets"—Steve Wittman of Oshkosh, Wis., and Tony Le Vier of Montebello, Calif. Tex La Grone of Kansas City came in fourth.

Unique in that it was the first major American air show—an outgrowth of yesteryear's "flying circus"—ever to be devoted to stock model racing, Miami's air carnival also was the first in two years in which there were no fatalities.

Women, excluded from the big money meets because of the hazards involved, returned to racing at this year's meet when four of them flew 50 miles in a nip-and-tuck race for the Culver Trophy, a perpetual award.

Edna Gardner of New Orleans took first place; Edith Descomb, Hartford, Conn., second; Bessie Owen, Santa Barbara, Calif., third; and Florence Boswell, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, fourth.

On Saturday Mrs. Dorothy Holderman of Rochester, N. Y., stowed away in her husband's airplane in New York when he was about to take off on a race to Miami and arrived here 5 hours and 44 minutes later without even a toothbrush for baggage.

Russell Holderman, flying a twin-motored Lockheed plane owned by the Gannett newspapers in a $3,500 race which drew a field of six ships, did not know his wife was aboard until his machine was in the air.

Well known as a glider pilot, Mrs. Holderman rode in the plane which came in second. First prize money of $2,000 went to Max Constant of Hollywood, Calif., who flew a Beechcraft owned by Jacqueline Cochran, woman flier and holder of the world's speed record for her sex.

Accompanied by Dick Richards, also of Rochester, Mr. Holderman collected $1,000. Third place and $500 went to Arthur Bussy of Royersford, Pa.

Germans Who Oppose Purge Are Found Afraid to Speak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9—Evacuation of the Jews from Germany is a task that demands "courage, imagination, persistent effort, and world co-operation," according to Dr. Rufus M. Jones of Haverford College, spokesman for the Quaker Commission which returned recently from Germany, where the refugee problem was studied at first hand.

"The German people in large numbers," Dr. Jones said, "maintained the good old-fashioned sense of what is right and wrong and a true humanitarian spirit, though they do not dare show too publicly how profoundly they are opposed to the policy of cruelty and outbreaks of violence."

Disorders in November, he asserted, were planned as "a violent signal to the outside world that the Jews must go and go quickly."

"The leaders who fomented the outbreak intended to shock the world awake and drive outside peoples into quickened action," he said.

Of the 600,000 German Jews, a third are "old and infirm and cannot leave," according to Dr. Jones, but "150,000 are in the period of youthful vigor and if given opportunities in other countries would be able to draw their dependents after them, thus in time absorbing the remaining 250,000."

No attempt was made by the Commission to see Herr Hitler "or any other top man," he said, since "we knew how difficult that would be in any case, and we knew equally well that little could be expected from such a visit if it were to come off, though we were quite ready to do our best if the chance came to us."

"We received full commission from the German authorities to send two more Quaker Commissioners over to direct expenditure of funds raised in America and to travel about and oversee the distribution of food," he said.

Relief Drop Reported For Last Week of 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Works Progress Administration reported Jan. 7 a decrease of 34,810 in work relief enrollment during the week ended Dec. 31.

Rolls of that date, officials said, totaled 3,077,506 compared with 3,112,322 on Dec. 24 and with 3,262,669 on Nov. 5 when relief enrollment reached an all-time peak.

Canadian Labor Group Indorses Refugee Entry

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada should open its doors to a limited number of European refugees in fulfillment of a moral obligation arising from the Munich agreement, the All-Canadian Congress of Labor urged in its annual submission to the Dominion Government.

"Even if it were necessary to maintain these immigrants, the cost to the nation would be infinitesimal in comparison to what war would have cost," the Congress memorandum stated.

It urged, accordingly, not only that immigration regulations should be amended appropriately at the forthcoming session of Parliament, but that the Government should "assist in every possible way in the attempts which are being made to lessen the suffering of these unfortunate victims of inhuman and relentless persecution."

The Congress added, however, that such efforts to aid refugees "should not involve trade or financial concessions to governments which hold refugees for ransom."

A. R. Mosher, President of the All-Canadian Congress, introduced to the assembled members of the Cabinet the delegation representing national unions throughout the country. Norman S. Dowd, Congress Secretary, presented the memorandum itself.

The Congress restated its contention of a year ago that the two most important problems before the nation were national unity and the abolition of poverty.

It commended the trade treaties with the United Kingdom and the United States for the closer relationship developed among the English-speaking democracies.

The Congress urged that Canada give the fullest possible support to the League of Nations as the only international body providing a basis for enduring peace. It likewise urged additional Government support for the League of Nations Society in Canada.

The All-Canadian Congress of Labor was organized in 1927 by representatives of national and independent unions and ranks second to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in membership. At the close of 1936, when last reports were published by the Dominion Labor Department, it had six central bodies in affiliation with a membership of 27,489 as well as 42 directly chartered local unions with a membership of 3,894, a total of 31,383.

Relief Rolls Decline

OTTAWA (CP)—Labor Minister Norman Rogers told a delegation from the All-Canadian Congress of Labor that the total number of employables on relief in Canada at present was 125,000.

Since the national registration of unemployed began two years ago, there has been a 40 per cent drop in the total number on relief, he said.

The Labor Minister said there was some reason to expect an improvement in general conditions next year. The trade treaty recently completed with the United States should have useful results in the basic industries in all sections of Canada, Mr. Rogers commented.

Yugoslav Regent Visits King Carol in Rumania

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Jan. 9 (AP)—Prince Paul, Regent of Yugoslavia, joined King Carol near Arad, Rumania, yesterday for a hunting party.

Informed quarters here believed the Rumanian Monarch wished to emphasize Rumania's readiness for international co-operation when the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, visits Prince Paul here Jan. 19.

Christian Boycott Committee Formed to 'Restrain Hitler'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Announcement of the organization of a Christian boycott movement against the products and services of Nazi Germany with a view to "restraining Hitler and acting also as a symbol of our own unity against prejudice and intolerance here" was made by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, and prominent in the movement for civic reform, today.

The organization will be known as the volunteer Christian Committee to Boycott Nazi Germany and starts out with 60 members, all of whom are prominent in religious, educational, social, artistic, and civic affairs.

Among these are Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College; the Rt. Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Albany; the Rt. Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, Bishop of the Moravian Church, Bethlehem, Pa.; the Rt. Rev. Frederick B. Howden, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Arizona; Dr. Edward Smith Parsons, President Emeritus of Marietta College, and Christopher T. Emmett, author of the pledge members of the committee have taken.

Pledge Provisions

The pledge binds them to "do nothing, either directly or indirectly, which can aid the German Government as long as it maintains three principles which lie at the very heart of Nazi doctrines: First, violation of religious freedom; second, racial persecution; third, glorification of war and innoculation of race hatred into minds of little children."

"As long as these doctrines prevail, we pledge ourselves not to travel on German ships, knowingly to buy German goods or set foot in the territory of the Third Reich," the pledge continues.

"We pledge this not in hatred of the German people, but because, since we are not allowed to communicate with them by word, we can only open their eyes by letting our actions speak for us."

The committee renounces all coercion in carrying out the boycott or criticism of German-Americans who refuse to join the movement. It calls upon Americans to sign the pledge.

Dr. Schieffelin, who has been one of the chief pioneers in municipal reform in America and who is a descendant of John Hay, one of the founders of the American Republic, declared the movement "is the oldest American tradition."

"Long before the word boycott was used," he said, "our forefathers made great sacrifices in enforcing a general embargo against trade with Great Britain. The purpose of a widespread voluntary boycott is to bring the Nazis to their senses or to justify our Government in declaring an embargo."

"Since this pagan religion is spreading to Hitler's totalitarian allies and through his agents over the earth, we feel we must protest not only by word, but by deed," it continues. "It is not enough to help the victims of persecution. We must strike at the root of the persecution itself.

"While the rest of the world trembles, we alone, because or our distance and our economic strength, have a great opportunity to rally the shattered forces of world opinion. For since England and France have doubled the arms programs, the dictators must not only maintain, but vastly increase, their armaments to intimidate the world. To do so, they must have more money, and they can only obtain it either by increasing their trade or by loans from the City of London. A widespread American boycott of Germany and German goods would not only substantially curtail German trade, but injure the Nazi Government's credit. . . .

"The policy of propitiating Hitler has been tried and failed. Each new diplomatic triumph has brought more extreme demands, more terrible persecutions. . . . Nothing succeeds like success. As long as Hitler is allowed to march from triumph to triumph, we rivet his hold on the minds as well as the bodies of Germany. . . .

"Americans do not want war. Our Government has already done its part by the return of Ambassador Wilson and the outspoken protests of the President. It may take further economic measures, and, if so, they should have our support. But without war and without waiting for such measures, the American people can act for themselves. Here is a chance for that individual initiative we all profess to believe in. . . ."

"Since the Jews already have an effective boycott of their own, should not the Christians do likewise?"

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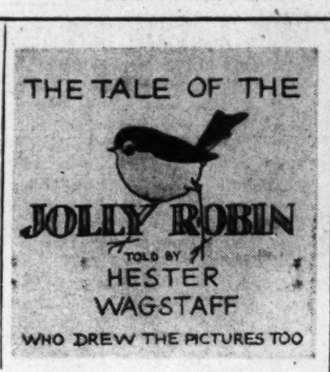
The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Fairy Voices

Do you ever listen
to the singing water?
It tumbles through the woods
and p[illegible] a lovely song
on its bed of shining stones.
When the rocks are big,
then the song is deep.
When the rocks are little,
then the song is like fairy voices.

ELEANOR ALLEN



The Sunflower Above the Wall

By D. M. Large

Chapter Three

The man with the great big basket on his arm came down the hill, and the Sunflower watched him go through two gateways before he got as far as Miss Katie's, where he passed out of sight on his way to the ivy-covered house. Soon all the flowers could hear his voice at the kitchen door, and John heard it too, and he said out loud, "There's the Basket Lad again," and went to see him for himself.

Everyone in Cloney, or near it, called the pedlar by that name. "I got them from the Basket Lad," a woman would say of a new plate on the dresser. Or the man of the house would look at his worn leather boot-laces and say, "I wish the Basket Lad would come back soon. No one has boot-laces like his, however it is."

There was no one else in sight when the Basket Lad came out through the gateway and, sure enough, he crossed the road and sat on the grassy bank near Foley's yard. Then he pushed his old hat to one side, and rubbed his sleeve across his eyes. After that he folded back the white cover, and began to settle up the things he had been showing to Mary at the kitchen door. And he took some round small flat things out of his pocket, and counted them.

Great Watching

The big sunflower leaned over as far as he could, for he wanted to see everything. And the pedlar saw him and was quite sharp with him.

"You have great watching up there, whoever you are," he said, "yourself and your big yalla head. I wish I had the chance of living in a garden and having nothing to do; ay, and having someone to look after me, what's more. I wouldn't want to be looking over a wall at other people, I can tell you that; I'd mind me own business, so I would;" and he sounded so cross that the Sunflower was very glad when Jamesy Foley came back from school, and sat down beside the big basket, and even put his hand into it.

The pedlar was cross with Jamesy too, for he didn't like little boys to put their hands in among his things. But Jamesy didn't mind that at all.

"I have a penny," he said loudly, and began to whistle.

The big Sunflower had no idea what a penny was, but the word seemed to change the pedlar very much, and he was more friendly.

"And what were you thinking of doing with the penny, young fella-me-lad?" he wanted to know.

"I might get some All-Sorts below at Kelly's shop," Jamesy said, "or a red pencil; they have grand red pencils at Kelly's," he went on. And then he looked straight at the big Sunflower, and winked.

The Sunflower had often wondered what people meant when they closed one eye very quickly and opened it again, like that. He had seen John do it one day when he was talking to Jamesy; and now the little boy was doing the very same thing when he told the pedlar he was going to Kelly's shop. And both he and John had looked straight at the Sunflower when they did it.

The Basket Lad Talks Fast

The pedlar turned over some of the things in his basket, and lifted up one or two of them to show how nice they were; but Jamesy scarcely looked at them.

"There's a grand comb," the Pedlar said when he held up a short black thing with a lot of sharp teeth, "anyone at all might be proud of running the like of that comb through his hair."

He looked hard at Jamesy who was hot and not very tidy after his walk from school. "Your own hair could do with it this minute," he said.

But the little boy only laughed, and the big Sunflower thought what a terrible thing it must be to have to tidy one's hair with a thing like that. Sometimes the wind ruffled his own yellow petals, and blew them right over his face, but they always came right again.

The pedlar said nothing for a while, and then he lifted out a long red pencil and held it right in front of Jamesy.

"I always get three ha'pence for them," he said crossly, and the little boy nodded.

"I must get it at Kelly's so," he said, "for they only ask a penny there."

But the Basket Lad began to talk very fast.

"Well," he said, "seeing as how I know you and your Grannie since a yard of stuff made you a coat, as the saying is, I'll give it to you for a penny." And he took the round brown coin from Jamesy's hand, and gave him the red pencil instead; and the Sunflower thought again that people had queer ways of their own.

Life was really much more simple for flowers, who didn't need pennies or pins or combs, or anything like that. All they really needed was sunshine and rain, and someone like John to take away the weeds from their feet. "Someone to look after you," the pedlar had said.

The Basket Lad put the penny into his pocket.

"That red pencil is well worth three ha'pence," he said again, but Jamesy put the pencil into his school bag and said nothing at all. He only looked up at the Sunflower and winked; and without knowing it, the Sunflower winked back at him. At least, some of his petals blew across his brown face at that very moment, and then blew back just as quickly. It looked exactly as if he closed an eye and opened it again.

The Three Plates

Last of all, the pedlar lifted out three plates from where they lay wrapped in some of the stuff he sold for making aprons; and he laid them on the grass.

"I have only the three left," he said proudly, "and I'm bringing them up to show your Grannie."

The Sunflower looked down at them. He knew what plates were used for; he had seen Miss Katie take her tea in the garden several times. Not that these plates of the pedlar's were a bit like Miss Katie's. They were covered all over with big blobs of color; and were very ugly.

"That one has roses on it," the Basket Lad told Jamesy, "and next to it you have the one with the pansies."

The Sunflower looked at the two plates and felt very glad that neither the pansies nor the roses in the garden could see them. They would have been greatly hurt to know that anyone could think they were like that. The third plate had bright yellow blobs on it and it seemed to be even uglier than the other two, but it was clear that the Pedlar liked it best of all.

"That's the one with the sunflowers on it," he said.

The real Sunflower felt as if he would like to fall flat on the clay. He knew he didn't look like those ugly blobs of yellow, for Jamesy had once shown him a lovely colored picture of a Sunflower in a book, and had said, "That's the very same as yourself."

Jamesy looked at the yellow plate, and then he looked up at the Sunflower, and he touched the pedlar's arm and pointed to the pleasant face above the wall.

"It's not one bit like that sunflower, anyway," he said, "and if me Grannie saw that plate she would say the very same thing, for she has a great liking for him."

But the pedlar wrapped up the plates again and said he would show them to Mrs. Foley for himself, and not mind any more old chat from a bit of a boy.

And the Sunflower looked down again at Jamesy Foley and thought what a very nice little boy he was. But he never told the pansies or the roses about the pedlar's plates.

LUCIA CABOT

(To be continued next Monday.)

The Little Clown

The puppet show, the puppet show,
It was a gay event.
The clowns all danced upon the stage,
Now in, now out they went.

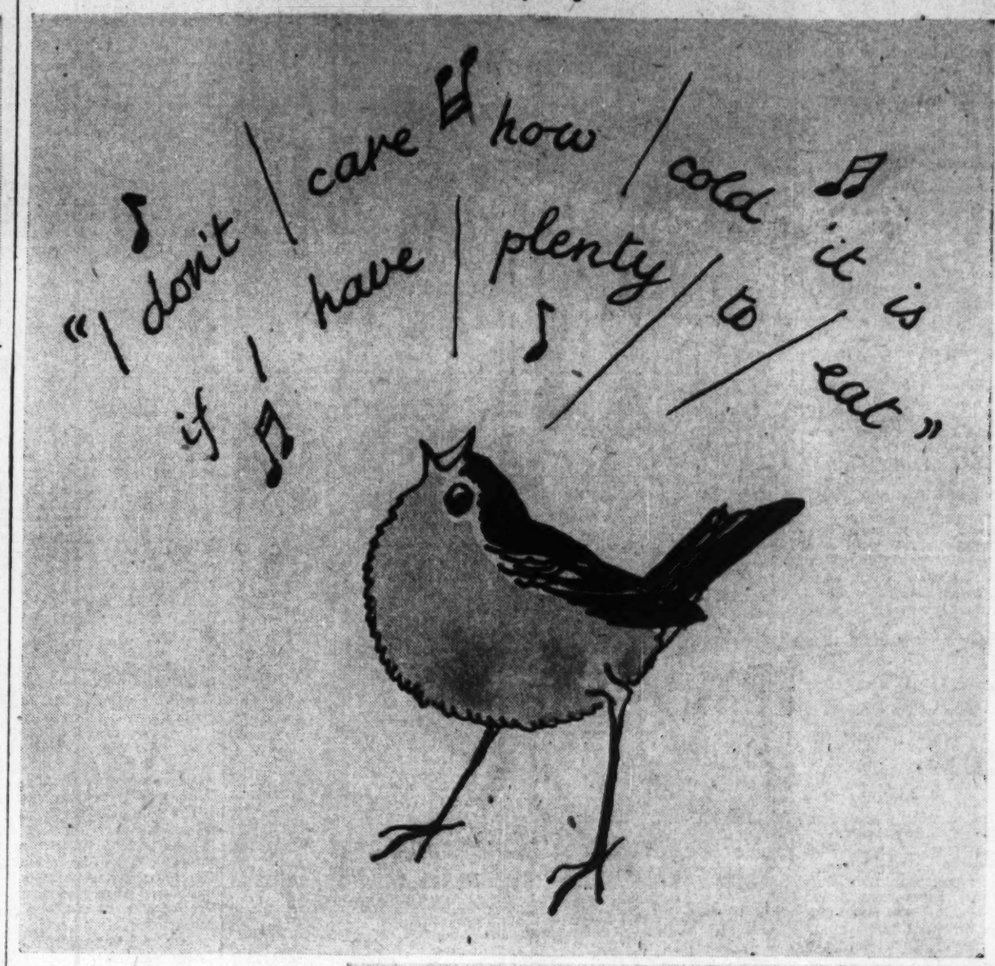
They cantered on a rocking-horse,
And teetered up and down.
A gray stuffed elephant came out
And played he was a clown.

Each puppet's face was painted white,
They made a jolly group.
They swung upon a high trapeze,
Then jumped right through the hoop.

A little clown stood at the top,
And then I saw him fall.
I think it was the string that broke,
For that . . . . . was all!

Both Drawings Made by Carroll Lane Fenton for The Christian Science Monitor

Hummer, One Horn's Mother, Often Visited Thistles, to Drink Their Sweet Nectar



The 'After Christmas' Tree

Henry looked out of the window. It was snowing, soft wet flakes that almost hid the maple tree in the garden.

Several little brown sparrows were huddled in the tree, their feathers fluffed out to keep them warm. They looked like tiny, brown balls, thought Henry.

Popcorn and Berries

"Do birds have a Christmas, mother?" asked Henry, watching the sparrows as they flew to the ground for the crumbs he had thrown from the window. Before mother could answer, Henry added, "I should like to give them a tree. An 'after Christmas tree' we might name it. Mine is coming down today, could we stand it in the garden for the birds?"

"What would you use for trimming?" asked Mother.

"We shall leave the strings of popcorn and cranberries on the tree," said Henry.

"A fine idea," answered Mother. "Eat your lunch and then you may put on your snow suit and mittens and go out of doors. I will help you make some other trimmings the birds may enjoy."

Apple Rings Too

Henry ate his lunch quickly and, wrapped in warm clothing and wearing his heavy boots, he dragged his little tree into the garden. All afternoon he worked, tying on apple rings, slices of golden carrot and bits of fat suet. On the snow he scattered a handful of fine bread crumbs.

The next morning he jumped eagerly from bed. During the night the snow had dusted the tree with a thousand starry flakes that shone in the sunshine like bits of silver. On the tree, on the ground, all over the garden were dozens of little birds, chattering and chirping at the delightful feast spread before them.

"Mother, mother," called Henry, "the birds like our 'after Christmas tree.'"

Puff, the Petrel

Mr. and Mrs. Stormy Petrel were enjoying themselves, skimming over the surface of the sea, half running, half flying, pattering with webbed feet and flapping their wings as they moved rapidly forward. It was just the sort of weather they loved, for the wind blew fiercely and the "white horses" rode proudly over the wave crests.

There was plenty of food about, for the storm had brought to the surface many small fish, tiny crabs, and jelly fish, so the Petrels had plenty to eat as they went along.

"There's a ship," cried Peter Petrel, "let's follow her, we'll probably get some tasty bits."

So they followed the ship for a long time, and picked up some delicious morsels of fat that the cook-boys had thrown overboard. The wind rose higher, and the sea became rougher, and Mr. and Mrs. Petrel were more delighted still as they sped gaily along. Then, at last, they turned towards the land for there was work to be done.

"I hope we shall find a nice, empty rabbit burrow, all ready for us," said Mrs. Petrel. "I do so want a comfortable home, and it's such a bother having to dig out a nest."

Peter was busily hunting about, and on a sandy headland, near the sea, he came across the very thing he was looking for, an empty rabbit burrow, cosy and warm.

Quite a Find

"Here you are!" he cried. "What could be better? Now we'll settle down."

"Splendid!" agreed his wife. "How clever of you, Peter, to find such a lovely home."

They were just going in, when up came Mrs. Rabbit with her six children.

"No you don't!" she cried. "Be off at once. This is my house. Just make one for yourselves."

The two birds flew sadly away, very disappointed, for they had never before seen such an attractive, ready-made home.

"Never mind, dear," said Peter, "I can make you an even better one, all new too, so come along and we'll soon find a place."

This helped to comfort Mrs. Petrel and very soon her husband picked a suitable spot and began at once to dig out a nest in the sandy soil with his feet. Mrs. Petrel helped too, and dragged in bits of grass to make the hollow cosy.

"It's really much nicer than the Rabbit's home," said Mrs. Petrel, admiringly. "And it wasn't too much trouble either, was it?"

Then, as their work had made them hungry, they flew out to sea again to find another meal. But as soon as night fell, they returned and settled down to sleep.

A Precious Charge

A few days later, Mrs. Petrel laid a single, small, white egg in the nest. She guarded it with the greatest care, and after a time out came a funny little baby Petrel. He was just a ball of fluff, but his parents thought him the handsomest baby in all the world.

"We'll call him Puff," said Mrs. Petrel. "That's a very pretty name."

"What about Peterkin, after me?" suggested Mr. Petrel.

"No, Puff is much nicer," said the little mother. And so Puff it was.

Mrs. Petrel fed her baby on oil, which came from her crop, and he got on splendidly. Every day he was left alone while his parents flew away long distances over the sea, but after sunset they always returned to give him his delicious supper.

Puff was several weeks old before he went out for the first time, and by then he didn't look like a puff of down any more, but just like Peter, only smaller. He could fly now, and ride the waves as well as his parents, loving the wind as much as they did.

And then, one day, the three Stormy Petrels went away over the sea, half running, half flying, flapping their wings above the white-caps, enjoying the storm, and feeding as they went, and this time they did not come back, for Puff was now grown up and could look after himself.

And then off he started to find some breakfast (you will read about it next Monday).

'One Horn' Waits for Wings

By Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton

Snow was falling in Pusley Picnic Grounds. A strong, cold wind was blowing the flakes across the field. But One Horn and his brothers and sisters were buried in the hard earth, waiting for spring to wake them up. They did not see the snow falling above them. They did not feel the wind blowing across the field.

It was not the sort of day for a picnic. But then, nobody gathers pusley greens in winter, anyway.

Perhaps "purslane" is what you call a plant of this kind. That really is its proper name, though you can find it mentioned as "pusley," too, in some very good books.

Many people like to eat purslane, when it is fresh and tender. Did you know that? They relish it in salads. Also, they cook it for "greens." Many other people think of this plant merely as a weed. They pull it up, when it grows in their gardens; but they do not eat it themselves. They feed it to their pigs.

Neither people nor pigs, however, were eating the juicy little leaves in the Pusley Picnic Grounds last summer. The creatures who were living there then were caterpillars—young One Horn and his brothers and sisters.

A Horn on His Tail

One Horn did not carry his horn on his head, as did the unicorns you sometimes read about. He wore it on his tail. He couldn't hook with it. He couldn't sting with it. It was simply no use to him, at all.

One Horn's skin was yellowish green with two rows of spots along his back. Each spot was a crimson space inside of curved black lines. He was also decorated with yellow spots and lines.

(Not all the caterpillars that eat purslane are colored like One Horn. Some of them are nearly black, with one narrow line along the middle of his back, and with rows of yellow spots along the sides. Yet these caterpillars, so differently colored, belong to the very same "species," or kind.)

Hummer was One Horn's mother. Several boys and girls who saw her said, "Oh, what a pretty humming bird!" But Hummer was not a bird at all. She was a humming-bird moth. She had four wings instead of two.

Her front wings were greenish olive. Each had a wide stripe of pale buff, an outer-margin stripe of dull gray, and some cross lines of white. Her hind wings were much smaller than her front ones. They were blackish with a rosy red central band and a white fringe.

Another Errand

Mother Hummer liked to drink sweet nectar from flowers, and often visited thistles along the roadside and petunias in flower gardens. But she did not come to the Pusley Picnic Grounds for food. The flat, spreading purslane plants had a lot of yellow blossoms that usually opened only during bright sunny hours. Bees sometimes came to them, but they were too small and shallow for Hummer to bother with. She carried her long tongue coiled up like a watch spring, when she was not using it. But she needed a deep flower-tube, when she uncoiled her tongue to drink with it. She sucked nectar through a hollow space in her tongue, much as you suck lemonade through a hollow straw.

Caterpillar One Horn and his brothers and sisters were not eating purslane the day Mother Hummer flew into Pusley Picnic Grounds. They were not even hatched then. They still were in tiny egg shells inside their mother's body. She came to the picnic grounds to lay her eggs on the purslane. That was fortunate for the caterpillar children that hatched from her eggs, since those leaves agreed with them.

A Long Rest

Of course Hummer had been a caterpillar herself, once. She, too, ate purslane leaves in the same picnic ground then. That was earlier in the summer, for she belonged to what is called the "first brood" of the season. When she grew to be a full-sized caterpillar and could not eat any more leaves, she dug a hole in the ground and crept into it. Next she shed her caterpillar skin and changed into a pupa. She slept in her pupa case for two weeks or a little longer. Then she pushed her way out of the ground. By that time she was a humming-bird moth.

One Horn would become a humming-bird moth some day. But he would have to take a longer nap than did his mother. He belonged to the "late brood." After he dug a hole in the ground and changed into a brown pupa, he would have to wait until spring before he could wake up.

One Horn Crawls Among the Leaves; in the Upper Left Corner Is a Pupa.

(An illustrated nature article by Dr. Patch and Dr. Fenton appears on this page on the second Monday every month.)

Managers of Theatres

advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader. You will find advertised in this group of advertisements each day interesting plays and motion pictures.

Boston Amusements--Cinematic Peace Plea; Spanish Dancers Please

International Friendship Is Theme of 'Grand Illusion'

By L. A. Sloper

A powerful plea for international friendship is made by "Grand Illusion," the new film at the Fine Arts Theater. Made in France under the direction of Jean Renoir, it depicts the fundamentally similar characteristics of the peoples of different nations, their natural friendliness, their common humanity. The grand illusion, it seems, is that any good can come of their being at one another's throats.

The film comes to Boston heralded by hardly paralleled praises. It won the Grand Prize at Venice International Exposition as "the world's most artistic film." It was selected by the National Board of Review as "the best film of 1938 from any country," and by the New York film critics as the "best foreign film of the year."

Such encomiums are as much a handicap as a help to a film. It seems unlikely that any one film could be as good as all that. Between ourselves, I don't find that this one is. Nevertheless, it's a superior film, well directed and maintaining a high level of acting. Above all, its theme is especially welcome and especially needed at this point of the world's history.

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The picture deals with the capture and imprisonment in 1916 of a group of French officers, with the escape of two of them through the sacrifice of a third, with their protection by a German peasant woman, and her romance with one of them. More fundamentally, it shows the general good will between French and Germans, in spite of the strain of hostilities. It is not a war picture; it is a peace picture.

As if to emphasize its internationalism, its employs three languages, French, German and English—though the English is used inexplicably in conversation between a German and a Frenchman, more often than among the English prisoners of war. (There are also English subtitles.)

The film is particularly sentimental over one phase of internationalism, that of aristocracy. Eric von Stroheim as the aristocratic German jailer and Pierre Fresnay as the French career officer feel a strong sympathy. It is Fresnay who makes possible the escape of his less glamorous fellow officers by diverting the attention of the guard to himself. It is Von Stroheim who after begging him to come back, fatally wounds him. Later he apologizes, but Fresnay assures him it's quite all right, purely a matter of le devoir. Then for the obsequies, Herr von Stroheim clips the geranium which we have already been told is the only flower in the fortress. Very romantic, very beau-geste, and quite unreal.

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The best scenes are those in which M. Renoir turns from his aristocrats to show us the more believable behavior of the Lieutenants Maréchal (Jean Gabin), the bourgeois Rosenthal (Dalio), and the "intellectual" whom I cannot find in the list of characters. No grand gestures about the bourgeois Rosenthal's generosity in the matter of food sent him by his wealthy family; he explains that he's just showing off. No heroics when he and Maréchal are trudging across Germany toward the border and Rosenthal hurts his foot, slowing up his companion. They quarrel like ordinary human beings, Maréchal walks off—but he returns and they go on. Good theater, yes; but good human nature, too.

Again, when the German peasant woman (Dita Parlo) finds them in her barn, takes them in and feeds and hides them, and when they respond by helping with the work and the care of the child, and they teach one another their respective languages, there is the authentic touch of humanity.

The ending is good, too. The fugitives leave the farm at last for the Swiss border. Maréchal hopes to come back after the war to marry the peasant woman. But, as the practical Rosenthal points out, he will have to rejoin his regiment, they will have to finish the war. Still, he may come back.

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Keith Memorial

Those who should know say that "There's That Woman Again" is a successor to "There's Always a Woman." Those who merely drop in at the movies occasionally may not be informed about its predecessor, but they will find in this new film at the Keith Memorial much of the stuff from which mystery melodramas and farces are made.

Perhaps there is even a faint echo of "The Thin Man" somewhere about it. The hero is a private detective who needs half a dozen crimes on his hands before he can solve one. That's all right with the audience, of course. The more crimes, the merrier in this type of picture. But this detective has a wife who is no helpmate. While he is busy trying to unravel one mystery, she is equally active in piling up new confusions. Even mystery pictures have to end, however, and this is no exception.

The narrative is concerned with a series of robberies in a jewelry store. A clerk is under suspicion. Two men are shot and killed—not both at the same time, of course. Strangely enough, no one seems to hear the shots. Movie mysteries have ears only for what they want to hear. But when it is discovered that the shot in each case came from opening a panel or drawer, even the detectives began to catch on.

Melvyn Douglas, Virginia Bruce, Margaret Lindsay, and Stanley Ridges all have a hand in what goes on, whether on the mystery or the humor side.

"Newsboys' Home," the other film on the bill, has some amusing details of newsboy life, and some wild episodes of gangster warfare. Jackie Cooper, in long trousers now, has the chief part as an orphan who finds shelter in a newsboys' home. Grateful for the help, he comes to the aid of the newspaper the publisher of which had founded the home. Edmund Lowe and Wendy Barrie have other conspicuous parts.

E. F. M.

SCIENCE MONITOR

Bouchard

University Dance Group

Members of the New York University Dance Group who will appear with Martha Hill and Norman Lloyd in original dance compositions at the Bouvé-Boston School of Physical Education Saturday evening.

Four Sisters in One Film

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Four Youngs will grace the new Twentieth Century-Fox production of "The Life of Alexander Graham Bell"—the first time they have all played together in a picture, and the first picture Georgiana has made at all. Loretta, of course, is well known, though still a very young Young. She was a leading woman in pictures when most girls are romping around in high school, and has been a star in her own right ever since. Sally, the only other one of the sisters to play regularly in pictures, gave up her career a few years ago to become the wife of Norman Foster, the director. Polly Ann has done bit parts here and there.

The four will play the daughters of Gardner D. Hubbard, the girls whom Bell was teaching (Loretta will be in the role of the girl that Bell married) when he hit upon the mechanism that first sent speech sounds over a wire. He wasn't trying to invent a telephone at all, as a matter of fact. The Western Union had offered some very large rewards for whoever could invent a system of sending more than one message over a wire at a time, and it was on this that Bell was busy when his voice was heard by his assistant, Watson, who came running from another room to say he "could almost distinguish" what Bell said. Don Ameche will have the role of Bell. Henry Fonda will play Watson.

Kenneth Macgowan as producer will steer the Bell story through the studio. It was a friend of Mr. Macgowan's daughter, a girl who had been at Stanford with her, who discovered the story for him. She came to the producer one day at the studio with a script in her hand, and said she didn't see "why someone doesn't buy this story."

"It's been turned down everywhere," she said, "but I've read it, and I like it."

It had even been turned down at Fox. But Mr. Macgowan read it, and the studio bought it in short order.

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Macgowan, Producer

Anyone wondering where associate producers come from might like to hear about Mr. Macgowan. He was in the Harvard class of 1911, which produced literary men all the way from John Reed to T. S. Eliot, Stuart Chase to Heywood Broun. He edited the Harvard Monthly and worked in the Harvard Dramatic Club, producing the first performance of Percy MacKaye's "The Scarecrow" as a Baker workshop production. After a short time as an assistant on the Transcript he went to the Philadelphia Evening Ledger, and from that job he jumped to the post of dramatic critic on the New York Globe.

In 1924, he was invited by Eugene O'Neill to take over the direction of the Provincetown Playhouse, and was there two years, associated with Mr. O'Neill and Robert Edmund Jones. He went from the Provincetown to the Greenwich Village Theater, and from there to Broadway, where he produced several plays, notably one in which Katharine Hepburn made her stage debut. He went to Hollywood in 1932 as story editor for RKO, and soon became an associate producer for that studio, advocating contracts for a couple of embryo movie actresses named Katharine Hepburn and Margaret Sullavan. A few years ago, he moved to Fox, where he made "Lloyds of London," "In Old Chicago," and several other hit pictures.

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Coming and Going

The exodus of Hollywood stars to Broadway has not taken place this year as expected. Broadway seems to be doing very well without them, too.

This is not to say, of course, that no one has gone from Hollywood to the stage. Several, and more may. Franchot Tone is returning to the Group Theater, so has Frances Farmer and J. Edward Bromberg. Luise Rainer is in New York, and may do a play while she is there, if one can be found for her. Barry Fitzgerald has a part in the Carroll play, "The White Steed."

But all these people had stage experience before they came to Hollywood, and each has often expressed a preference for that medium. Many of them probably will again be seen in pictures. Miss Rainer certainly will, for she has a contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer which still has some years to run. Besides, she has had one of the most successful careers that Hollywood has ever given a newcomer in so short a time. Her loss would be greatly felt if she decided to give up pictures. Her Anna Held for "The Great Ziegfeld" and O-lan in "The Good Earth," are outstanding movie performances.

Franchot Tone, too, was very successful in Hollywood. He is an easy and graceful actor, capable of a wide range of roles, and he will almost certainly be wooed back to Hollywood.

Richard Tucker

Foster Fitz-Simons and Miriam Winslow

Miss Winslow and her new dancing partner opened their first season together in Pittsburgh last week. They will make their New York debut in April.

Concert Calendar

Germanic Museum—First of a series of six organ recitals by E. Power Biggs, 8:15, Jan. 9.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the NBC Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor, 8:30, Jan. 10.

Copley Plaza Hotel—Third concert of the season given by the Music Lovers' Club, sponsoring a junior and student program, 10:45 a. m. Jan. 10.

Agassis Theater, Cambridge—Faculty concert of the Longy School of Music, Norbert Lauga and Frederick Tillotson will give the first performance here of the Sonata Opus No. 2 by Georges Enesco, 8:15, Jan. 10.

Jordan Hall—Recital by Leonard Shure, pianist, and Paul Tortelier, cellist, 8:30, Jan. 11.

Boston University's College of Music (84 Exeter Street)—Concert of ensemble music, featuring vocal, brass, string, and piano ensembles. Little Theater of the Soden Building, 8, Jan. 11.

Sanders Theater—Fifth in the series of concerts presented by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Georges Enesco, guest conductor, 8:15, Jan. 12.

Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue—Regular monthly meeting of the Composers' Forum Laboratory. Directed by Dean Winslow Hanscom, 8:15, Jan. 13.

Symphony Hall—Twelfth matinee concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Georges Enesco, guest conductor, 2:30, Jan. 13.

Symphony Hall—Twelfth of the evening concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Georges Enesco, guest conductor, 8:15, Jan. 14.

Sanders Theater—Second of the Saturday Morning Junior Concerts, Jesus Maria Sanroma, and Mercedes Pasarella Sanroma, soloists, 10:30 a. m., Jan. 14.

Symphony Hall—Concert by Kirsten Flagstad. This will be her only Symphony Hall concert of the season, 3:30, Jan. 15.

Hotel Vendome—Concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club, Georges Laurent, director, 3:30, Jan. 15.

Mrs. Munro to Tell Women About Theater

Mrs. Alfred Gordon Munro will address the Wednesday Morning Club of Boston at the Hotel Somerset on Jan. 11 at 10:45. Mrs. G. Loring Briggs will be hostess.

Mrs. Munro has long been associated with the stage and has many stories about procedure behind the curtain, about the idiosyncracies of the stars who have appeared under her husband's management, the duties of a manager on tour, and general clauses and loopholes in contracts.

There will be also a brief discussion of censorship and its effect upon drama as gathered from personal experiences.

The Marblehead Woman's Club will hear Mrs. Munro on the afternoon of Jan. 17, and the Stoughton Woman's Club on Jan. 23.

20th Century Fox

Mostly Players in 'The Life of Alexander Graham Bell'

Above are Georgiana Young, Sally Blaine Young, Loretta Young, and Polly Ann Young. Inset at left is J. Edward Bromberg and at right, Don Ameche, who will have the part of the inventor of the telephone.

Opening

Victoria Regina—At the Shubert, Helen Hayes returning to Boston for a second visit in Houseman's play. Werner Bateman continues as Prince Consort to her Queen Victoria. The curtain is announced for 8:30 sharp.

Crooks Submits Familiar Songs

Richard Crooks, tenor, gave his only recital of the present season, yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall, singing the following program: Handel, "Where'er You Walk" from "Semele," "Alma mia" from "Floridante," and "Sound an Alarm" from "Judas Maccabaeus"; Schubert, from "Die Schöne Müllerin" the following . . . "Mein," "Wohin," "Halt," and "Eifersucht und Stolz"; Strauss, "Heimliche Aufforderung," "Die Nacht: Morgen" and "Zueignung"; Cilea, "Lamento di Federico" from "L'Arlesiana"; Warren, "Through My Open Window"; Ireland, "Sea Fever"; Rachmaninoff "To the Children," and Harry Gilbert's "War Song of Donald the Black." The piano accompanist was Frederick Schauwecker.

Whether on tour in this country or elsewhere, Mr. Crooks has expressed an intention of singing songs which attract the essentially "lay" listener. A glance at the above program reveals that upon this occasion he again followed his formula. Many of these songs have been heard with pleasure by the singer's radio listeners, many of whom doubtless received a double enjoyment through being able to observe as well as hear him. It might be argued, not without point, that a singer of the attainments of Mr. Crooks could with profit put his talent to the service of newer songs, yet an audience such as that yesterday, having experienced his smooth performance of "Du bist die Ruh" and the remainder of the group by Schubert could perhaps wish for no further assurance of his artistry.

The Strauss group gave Mr. Crooks opportunity for a more extended interpretation, and at least one listener derived unusual pleasure from the two songs . . . "Die Nacht" and "Morgen" paired as one number.

The aria from "L'Arlesiana" commanded such enthusiasm that Mr. Crooks returned to give the aria . . . now associated with him . . . from "Manon."

During the entire afternoon one noted with satisfaction the singer's control of every musical situation. Long melodic lines were sung in unbroken sequence and with well matched tone. There was also a refreshing absence of the bathos which he sometimes allows to become evident in performances over the air. Although his intentions may have been of the best, it was a mistake, artistically speaking, to follow the well sung arias with a group of English songs of decidedly popular appeal, but doubtless Mr. Crooks knows the desires of his audiences. After all, that may be of prime importance these days when concert halls are not too well filled. Standing room was at a premium in Jordan Hall for this concert.

G. M. S.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recent accessions. Exhibition of paintings by J. Lindon Smith of the Far Eastern and Near Eastern Temples and Tomb Reliefs.

Boston City Club—Pastels by Mrs. R. N. Molt. Through Jan. 9. Exhibition of pencil sketches from portrait studies of the signers of the Constitution by Peter D. Peterson. Through Jan. 30.

Federal Art Gallery—Exhibition of water colors. Through Jan. 21.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Exhibits on Ancient Egypt, Africa, and Asia Minor. Also articles carried in Japanese school bags. Arts and crafts in Scandinavia.

New Gallery, 306 Berkeley Street. Exhibition of paintings by David Wyers Hill; sculpture by Mary Gregory. Through Jan. 21.

Germanic Museum—Open week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Germanic engravings and woodcuts of the Christmas theme, 15th and 16th centuries. Through Jan. 15.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Memorial exhibition of the work of Alexandre Iacovleff. Through Jan. 21.

Twentieth Century Club—Exhibition paintings, water colors, and drawings by Ella Munsterberg. Through Jan. 19.

Boston Museum of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street—Contemporary American glass, structural and decorative. Open to the public week-days 10-5, Sundays 2-5. Closed holidays. Through Jan. 15.

The Studio Gallery, 15 Marlboro Street—Exhibition of paintings by Donald Gordon Squier. Through Jan. 17.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Doll and Richards—Exhibition of water colors by Gertrude Beals Bourne. Through Jan. 14.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. Loan exhibition: Graphic Art of the 15th Century in Prints and Books. Through January. French Drawings and Paintings of the 19th Century. Japanese Buddhist paintings. American water colors.

Guild of Boston Artists—Water Colors of Flowers by Sally Cross Bill. Through Jan. 14.

Copley Society Gallery—Exhibition of oils and water colors by a group of Copley Society members. Through Jan. 20.

Boston Laurels Are Added To Argentinita's Wreath

By Margaret Lloyd

La Argentinita and her Spanish Ensemble captivated completely the audiences that filled Jordan Hall on Friday evening and all but filled it on Saturday afternoon.

There were many to applaud, a few to cry "Olé," and at the evening performance one connoisseur who shouted "Que viva tu madre!" at a particularly exciting moment.

The dancers and musicians enkindled response by their own warmth and humor, the skill of their execution, the beauty and variety of their programs. Costumes ranged from the somewhat garish in authenticity to the more artistically satisfying, of the latter notably those of Lagartera of Toledo.

Argentinita's fine carriage, proud without hauteur, her light, agreeable voice and gracious manner, the quiet charm of her sister, Pilar Lopez (both women have lovely faces), Antonio Triana's mastery of zapateado, Carlos Montoya's sensitive playing of the guitar and Rogelio Machado's technical proficiency with Spanish rhythms at the pianoforte all contributed to a vivacious entertainment that brought Spain endearingly close.

♪ ♪ ♪

It was Spain speaking, in the national yet universal language of dance and song. Probably nobody present forgot for an instant the Spain of today in the gay dances of Spain's happier yesterday. Probably nobody forgot Argentinita's great predecessor of so similar a name—La Argentina.

There can be no comparison. Argentina presented the provincial dances of her country in polished solos that concentrated their essence for the stage.

Argentinita and her companions bring Spain to our door, in dance a little less finished as an art form, a little more earthy, punctuated as with native "coplas," with snatches of song. It is as if one watched the variations of the cuadro Flamenco in cave or café; as if one had suddenly stumbled upon a fiesta or a gypsy revel.

Especially is this true of some of the trios, in which the dancers performing solo bits are encouraged by the others with the cries, palm and heel beats of the "Jaleo," like the closing Bulerias which the program notes liken to American jam sessions—a likeness strikingly enhanced by Argentinita and her fellows truckin' off in the encore. The playful gesture set the final seal of friendly rapport between audience and artists.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Gitano dances without castanets. His feet supply the shaded sound effects. They can play the most delicate pizzicato or stamp the strong beats of a drum. His arched fingers snap out grace notes. His firm palms clap counter rhythms. When the castanets do come into play, as in the Iberian dances, their gradations are endless.

These virtues of sound and dexterity, and others of the distinctly Spanish nature—the sharp release which brings the dancer up to a static posture, the arrogant desplante ("a haughty gesture of defiance"), the abrupt transitions, soft steps suddenly following the clatter of taconeo, which after all is only a Spanish kind of tap-dancing—all were tossed off with the ease and insouciance that only the Spaniard can give them.

It would be difficult to select the high spots from a repertoire which represents all parts of Spain and parts of South America, though only one of the latter dances was visible on these programs.

♪ ♪ ♪

Argentinita's solos are vivid, her footwork amazingly varied, introducing novelties hitherto unfamiliar to those of us not thoroughly versed in the Spanish dance. The sidewise rocking motion in soft shoe is an example. She matches taconeo to the guitar as a soprano matches coloratura to the flute. She is astonishingly light for a woman of her mature figure. Her humor is delectable, as in the comic entrée and subsequent playfulness (without coyness) in the madrilene Mazurka. She can give a dramatic characterization, as in the Fire Dance from "El Amor Brujo" on Saturday afternoon.

The duets, by any pair among the three dancers, were ingratiating, highly differentiated each from the others. The most unusual was the gentle-rhythmed "Huayno," a fragment of religious festival from the Incas of Peru, done by the sisters. The more customary dances of coquetry, by Pilar Lopez and Antonio Triana, were exquisitely performed. And Triana's swift accents and subtle shadings, his agility and sly comedic sense, were not least among multiple pleasures.

"Dancing is always an expression of gaiety," Argentinita is quoted as saying. "No one starts to dance unless invaded by the joy of living. This is especially true of Spanish dancing."

That is the secret of its appeal. That is the reason for her phenomenal success. Argentinita and her partners dance the joy of living.

Now 'Kate's Mischief'

This seems to be a season of many changes in play titles. "Stars in Your Eyes" was announced under various names before it settled on the present label. A similar process is being followed with the Francine Larrimore vehicle, due at the Wilbur on Jan. 30. Originally called "For Proper Baptism" it was known for several days as "O, Stranger, Stranger!" Now it is announced as "Kate's Mischief." With three weeks remaining before the opening, there is ample time for more changes to be made.

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The Home Forum

The Polka Set

TOMAS said: "Come along to the hall to the Irish dances. They do them just as they do in the Old Country. You'll enjoy them."

The Emerald Isle Orchestra was made up of piano, saxaphone, banjo, drums, and two instruments which the Irish spell melodeon but pronounce "melodjun" (accordions to us). It was the two "melodjuns" which gave the band its individuality. That and the tunes they played by ear. All the tunes were jiggy, and the reedy "melodjuns" made the orchestra sound something like the pipes. These tunes were in the highly repetitive style of all dance music; but, unlike jazz, this music had in it the underlying wistfulness of a Northern, not a Southern people. In it you heard the Celtic drone.

When we had entered the hall, couples were dancing modern American steps. But the Irish mode was over the dancing. It was all jiggy, the dancing of a people who had learned American dances through their own, adapting them to themselves, as an Irish-speaker who learns English through Gaelic speaks an Anglo-Irish idiom.

* * *

THE ORCHESTRA LEADER announced a polka set. At once groups began to form all over the hall, eddies which both sought and attracted couples to make up their eights. Cries of "Two more couples!" "One more couple!" sounded above the noisy hum of much talking. Tomás organized a set for us. The little girl with whom he was to dance, and opposite whom I and my partner stood in contredanse formation, had the wide mouth and mischievously demure expression of the Irish country girl. You got the idea that, while she wasn't saying much, a great deal was going on inside her head.

"You stand there opposite me, and do what I do." Tomás directed. To anyone brought up on the Virginia Reel, the polka set danced by these Irish lads and lassies holds no great mysteries. It is a combination of the polka and the quadrille.

* * *

WE BEGAN BY DANCING around in couples. After a spell of that, we returned to the imaginary point which was the center of our set, to do a figure. "First top lady opposite gentleman. Swing in the center!" We other three couples watched that whirl, then resumed the polka. Changes in the music, the movement from a hornpipe to a jig, for instance, gave the signal for changes in the figures. "Everybody swing!" and we swung in couples. "All in!" and we formed a chain which broke up at a signal to polka with the lady on your right or left.

"Round the house and mind the dresser!" Calls like that affirmed the original cottage habitat of this polka set. Danced now in the large hall of a large city, these dances had been learned in an Irish cottage, the limited space of which was cause for some caution in movement. Tunes like "A Stack of Barley" brought the fresh air of the fields into the hall. It was a wholesome atmosphere.

* * *

SOME OF THE FIGURES were very graceful. I particularly admired one which answered the call: "Ladies in!" The four girls crossed hands overhead in a maypole figure, circled around, and then reversed direction, while the men looked on in admiration at this Fragonard-like picture of a *pas de quatre*. It's a more pictorial and a more sociable pastime than ordinary ballroom dancing. It makes more varied pictures; it allows more opportunity for group talk. While you are standing chorus for the four ladies or a dancing couple, you talk with those who are chorus with you. You clap your hands to applaud a pretty piece of improvisation, admiring the skill of a couple as Irish peasants admire the skill of a solo step dancer. "Clay in his thoughts, lightning in his tread": so the poet Joseph Campbell describes him. Each set was its own little world of eight marked off from the other sets by the concentration of its members on itself. It's a social experience, this dancing. I had the feeling of taking part in something very old, something long and deeply rooted in man, the sense one gets from any form of communal expression be it song or dance.

When the dance was over, I noticed that the boys and girls seldom left in couples. "The girls come together in two's and three's, and so do the boys, and that's the way they go home," Tomás explained, as we walked away from the hall. Again a custom of the Old Country was actively in force on American soil.

HORACE REYNOLDS

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By Courtesy of the Brooklyn (New York) Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"ANNE": *A Portrait in Sculpture by Concetta Scaravaglione*

WHOEVER takes the trouble to attend exhibitions of sculpture will be rewarded. It can be said that American sculpture has come into its own in this generation. American sculpture of today is surprising and gratifying. There are many craftsmen who model and carve, not in facile adaptation of old forms, but with conviction and independence. Recent discoveries in excavation, current interest in the carving of native Africans, of the Mayans and Aztecs, the modeling of the Incas of Peru—there is much to restore to the critically minded the canons of good sculpture.

This portrait of "Anne," done in cast stone by Concetta Scaravaglione, is a fine example of portraiture in which the artist has tried to impart the idea of youth and its special qualities of beauty. She has chosen to retain a sense of mass in shaping the coiffure, the face, the neck. She holds to a simplified design in which the details are broadly indicated. The hair ribbon, the ear, the thoughtful eyes, the little nose, the thin lips, the small chin are each duly presented, and yet all are merged in the general design, so that nothing stands out obviously or blatantly.

Our sculptors have learned what their American forebears never understood, namely, to digest facts; in other words, to subdue details, to subordinate them, to the needs of the sculptural design. This is true sculpture, felt and rendered in terms of three dimensions. It may take its place with the modeled portraiture of children made in the Italian Renaissance; going farther back still, it resembles some of those charming little cherubs which were carved on the decorations of Gothic churches.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Over the Dover Road

THERE is no road without its romance, but there is one English road which is romance itself. When Chaucer told something of its story, no earthly picture seemed to be equal to the wonder of the road, so he gave it a celestial similitude and likened it to the Milky Way. Long before it was a pilgrim road leading to the shrine of St. Thomas at Canterbury it had been famous, and, in part at least, was one of the oldest trodden paths in England. The three score miles from London to the coast were part of that great road which Rome built to link the most distant frontier to the heart of the Empire. The south-eastern corner of England, through which it runs, became the most Romanized part of Britain, with an ordered life, established farms, comfortable villas, and a contented people. Upon this road the legions marched on their way to the frontier walls and the capital of the colony; and messengers from Eboracum to Rome stayed at the same posts on their way from London to the coast as those at which travellers have halted for nearly two thousand years. It was then what it long remained—the most frequented English road.

Looking south-east from London, it was the road to Rome; and when Rome had withdrawn its legions and the northern hordes had swept away most of the traces of culture and a civilized life, the road remained the gateway to the Continent and the link with Europe. Each century added to its store of legend and increased its importance as England was drawn once more into the life of Europe. Upon this section of ancient Watling Street are the oldest inns, the most famous shrines, and the most ancient ports. Thus in Tudor England it still remained the most frequented road in England. . . .

True it was a well-peopled countryside; there were charcoal-burners in the forest of the Weald, and iron was mined and smelted—it is upon the slag-heaps of Elizabeth's day that the cherry orchards of the Garden of England are planted. In the Kentish towns there were refugee artisans, fullers and dyers, linen-thread makers, and flax-weavers, and a thriving, bustling life. Yet the road was lonely and dangerous, and upon it were to be met all the perils of the time.—GEORGE WALKER, in "Haste, Post, Haste!" (London: Harrap.)

Purple Shadows

WITH purple shadows the low-slanting sun
Now limns his winter's tale upon the snow;
We hear the trumpets of the north wind blow;
Challenged by that wild tune
The dry field grasses
Dance with a brittle grace,
Remembering summer breezes
That once caressed the place.

UNA W. HARSEN

Coming of the Polar Night

THUS the coming of the polar night is not the spectacular rush that some imagine it to be. The day is not abruptly walled off; the night does not drop suddenly. Rather, the effect is a gradual accumulation, like that of an infinitely prolonged tide. Each day the darkness, which is the tide, washes in a little farther and stays a little longer; each time the day, which is the beach, contracts a little more, until at last it is covered. The onlooker is not conscious of haste. On the contrary, he is sensible of something of incalculable importance being accomplished with timeless patience. The going of the day is a gradual process, modulated by the intervention of twilight. You look up, and it is gone. But not completely. Long after the horizon has interposed itself, the sun continues to cast up a pale and dwindling imitation of the day. You can trace its progress by the glow thrown up as it makes its round just below the horizon.

. . . You stand on the Barrier, and simply look and listen and feel. The morning may be compounded of an unfathomable, tantalizing fog in which you stumble over sastrugi you can't see, and detour past obstructions that don't exist, and take your bearings from tiny bamboo markers that loom as big as telephone poles and hang suspended in space. On such a day I could swear that the instrument shelter was as big as an ocean liner. On one such day I saw the blank northeastern sky become filled with the most magnificent Barrier coast I have ever seen, true in every line and faced with cliffs several thousand feet tall. A mirage, of course. Yet, a man who had never seen such things would have taken oath that it was real. The afternoon may be so clear that you dare not make a sound, lest it fall in pieces. And on such a day I have seen the sky shatter like a broken goblet, and dissolve into iridescent tipsy fragments—ice crystals falling across the face of the sun. And once in the golden downpour a slender column of platinum leaped up from the horizon, clean through the sun's core; a second luminous shadow formed horizontally through the sun, making a perfect cross. Presently two miniature suns, green and yellow in color, flipped simultaneously to the ends of each arm. These are parhelia, the most dramatic of all refraction phenomena; nothing is lovelier.—From "Alone," by RICHARD E. BYRD. (New York: Putnam.)

Snow Dusk

ALWAYS we went on evenings such as this
Beyond the town, the steeples, and the low
Marshes to find again where beauty is
The white and soundless music of the snow.
Halfway between the dusk and faint moonrise,
We walked through glowing light away from sound.
Into that stillness that is half the sky's
And half the quiet magic of the ground.

On evenings such as this we came upon
Not April and not summer but the wide
Levels of winter, lovely as the dawn,
The muted stretches of a countryside,
Half silence, half the music of a dell
Where dusk was snow and snow the dusk that fell.

HAROLD VINAL

Christian Precedent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CAREFUL study of the words and works of Christ Jesus shows that he both broke and established precedents. He was frequently maligned for disregarding the rites and ceremonies which the Pharisees regarded as essential, but this did not deter him from continuing to do what he knew to be right. Surely no Christian can question the fact that Christ Jesus knew he was establishing rules of living which all should endeavor to follow.

In view of this fact, it seems strange that the precedent he established in making healing a part of his ministry among men was followed for only a few centuries after his departure. Did not Christians lose the true import of their Master's teaching, and thereby forfeit its healing power?

Christian healing is one of the most vital questions confronting mankind today. In view of the wide discussion concerning the ability of Christianity to cope with the problems of a world torn with strife and confusion, every professing Christian should give serious consideration to this question.

Its answer is indicated in the fifth chapter of the Gospel of John, where it is recorded that Jesus healed a man who had had an infirmity thirty-eight years, and bade him take up his bed and walk. This man was rebuked by certain Jews for carrying his bed on the Sabbath, whereupon he told them of his wonderful healing. Now it seems that the man, at this time, did not know who had healed him, but it is recorded that "afterward Jesus findeth him in the temple, and said unto him, Behold, thou art made whole: sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee" (John 5:14). Jesus healed the man of his disease and afterward bade him sin no more. This fact certainly indicates that Jesus placed great importance on the healing of disease as a part of the Christian ministry. It also indicates that Jesus recognized a definite connection between sin and disease.

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the textbook of Christian Science, illumines the Bible and enables us to understand the healing power of the Christ, as manifested by Jesus. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, explains (*ibid.*, pp. 138, 139): "It was this theology of Jesus which healed the sick and the sinning. It is his theology in this book and the spiritual meaning of this theology, which heals the sick and causes the wicked to 'forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts.'" It was what Jesus revealed and taught about God that heals in all times and under all conditions. When God is understood as infinite good, and when it is recognized that all that He made is good, and that man, being the child of God, is cared for by his loving Father, then the falsity, the unreality, of all evil becomes apparent. When it is realized that sin and disease, not being a part of God's creation, are unreal, and therefore can be conquered, one can assert his dominion over them and follow the precedent established by the Master. Both sin and disease are the result of ignorance of God. We cannot believe in the power of one without believing in the power of the other. Nor can we conquer one without conquering the other, because both errors grow from the same root—the false belief in a power apart from God.

This false belief in a power apart from God finds expression in materialism—a material concept of God as capable of healing sin but not disease, a material sense of man as the victim of sin, disease, poverty, frustration, disaster, war, and every other destructive element. It includes a material, limited sense of government, incapable of affording equality and freedom to all. It is this false sense of materiality that Jesus rebuked and denied when he healed the sick, raised the dead, fed the multitudes, and walked on the water. His consciousness was so thoroughly imbued with the infinite goodness of God, that his one desire was to awaken mankind to a realization of man's divine origin and reveal the sheer falsity and illusion of materiality. When awakened to the nothingness of matter with all its delusive claims, and assured of the allness of Spirit, divine Mind, one can heal the sick and prove the powerlessness of every erroneous condition.

As a result of her purity Mrs. Eddy discovered the fundamental truth upon which the Scriptures are based, and in her textbook gave to the world the spiritual illumination of the Bible which makes this book comprehensible and demonstrable. "Jesus established in the Christian era," Mrs. Eddy avers (*ibid.*, p. 138), "the precedent for all Christianity, theology, and healing." Christian Scientists, therefore, strive to follow this precedent by claiming God as their loving Father, who gives them health, joy, freedom, peace, and abundance. They endeavor not only to express Christlike qualities, but also to prove, as the Master did, the power and dominion of these qualities over evil beliefs.

Jesus was loving and forgiving, and he recognized love and forgiveness to be indestructible spiritual qualities, capable of conquering hate and death. There will be no question concerning the certainty that Christianity will accomplish all good when the power of this "precedent for all Christianity, theology, and healing" is better understood.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian)

Kereszty én Precedens

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

JÉZUS KRISZTUS szavainak és cselekedeteinek gondos tanulmánya azt mutatja, hogy ő a precedenseknek felállítója és megtörője is volt. Gyakran becsmérelték, mert nem törődött azon szertartásokkal és ceremóniákkal, melyeket a farizeusok alapvető fontosságunak gondoltak; de ez nem riasztotta vissza attól, hogy továbbra is azt tegye, aminek helyességéről meg volt győződve. Egyetlen keresztyén ember sem kételkedhetik abban, hogy Jézus Krisztus tudta, hogy olyan életszabályokat állított föl, melyeket mindenkinek kellene követni akarni.

Ezt tekintetbe véve különös dolog az, hogy a precedenset, melyet avval állított föl, hogy a gyógyítást tanai egyik részévé tette, eltávozása után csak pár évszázadon át követték. Nem veszítették szem elől a keresztyének Mesterük tanításainak valódi jelentőségét és nem ez által vesztették el annak gyógyító erejét?

A krisztusi gyógyítás a korunknak az emberiséggel szembenálló egyik legéletbevágóbb kérdése. Mert mindenütt azon vitatkoznak, hogy képes-e a keresztyénség a harcoktól és a zűrzavarban szenvedő világ problémáit megoldani, fontolja meg jól mindenki ezt a kérdést, aki csak a Krisztus követőjének vallja magát.

A válaszra János evangéliumának ötödik fejezete mutat, ahol meg van írva, hogy Jézus meggyógyított egy embert, aki harmincnyolc évé volt beteg, és felszólította, hogy vegye föl az ágyát és járjon. Voltak a zsidók között, akik megszidták ezt az embert, mert a szombati napon az ágyát vitte; mire ő elmondta nekik csodálatos meggyógyulását. Úgy látszik, hogy ez az ember akkor még nem tudta ki gyógyította meg, de az adatok szerint „ezek után találkozék vele Jézus a templomban, és mondá néki: Ime meggyógyultál; többé ne vétkezzél, hogy rosszabbúl ne legyen dolgod!" (János 5:14). Jézus kigyógyította betegségéből és azután intette, hogy ne vétkezzék többet. Ez kétség kívül arra mutat, hogy Jézus nagy súlyt fektetett a betegségek gyógyítására, mint a krisztusi szolgálat egy részére. Ez azt is jelenti, hogy Jézus felismerte, hogy a bűn és a betegség között egy határozott összeköttetés létezik.

Mary Baker Eddy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) című munkája, mely a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) tankönyve, megvilágítja a Bibliát és lehetővé teszi, hogy megérthessük a Krisztusnak gyógyító hatalmát, melyet Jézus bizonyított be. Mrs. Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány Felfedezője és Alapítója, ezt írja (ugyanaz, 138-139-ik oldal): „Jézusnak ezen teológiája volt az, ami meggyógyította a betegeket és a bűnösöket. Az ő teológiája ebben a könyvben és a teológiájának szellemi értelme az, ami meggyógyítja a betegeket és készteti a gonosz embert, hogy ‚hagyja el . . . az útját, és a bűnös férfiú a gondolatait.'" Amit Jézus feltárt előttünk és amit ő tanított az Istenről, az gyógyít minden korszakban és minden körülmények között. Mikor megértjük, hogy az Isten a végtelen jó, és mikor felismerjük, hogy minden, amit Ő teremtett, az jó, s hogy az emberről, mert ő az Isten gyermeke, szerető Atyja gondoskodik, akkor meg fogjuk látni minden gonoszságnak a hamisságát és valótlanságát. Mikor megértjük, hogy a bűn és a betegség, mert nem tartoznak Isten teremtésébe, valótlanságok, és ezért meghódíthatók, uralomra tehetünk szert felettük és ez által követhetjük a Mester által felállított precedenst. A bűn is és a betegség is az Isten felőli tudatlanság eredménye. Nem lehet az egyiknek a hatalmában hinni, anélkül, hogy ne higyjünk a másiknak a hatalmában is. Valamint ha az egyiken győzedelmeskedünk, a másikat is legyőztük, mert mind a két tévedés ugyanabból a gyökérből származik—azon hamis hiedelemből, hogy van egy az Istentől különálló hatalom.

Ez a hamis hiedelem, mely egy az Istentől külön álló hatalom létezésében hisz, az anyagelvűségben talál kifejezést—az Istennek olyan anyagias felfogásában, mely meg tudja gyógyítani a bűnt, de nem a betegséget, az embernek olyan anyagi elgondolásában, mely őt a bűn, betegség, szegénység, kudarc, szerencsétlenség, háború és minden egyéb pusztító elem áldozatának gondolja. Az anyagelvűség a kormányzásnak anyagi, véges fogalmát foglalja magában, mely nem tud mindenkinek egyforma mértékben egyenlőséget és szabadságot biztosítani. Jézus az anyagiasságnak épen ezen hamis fogalmait utasította vissza és tagadta meg, mikor a betegeket meggyógyította, a halottakat feltámasztotta, a sokaságot tápálta és mikor a vízen járt. Öntudata annyira át volt hatva Isten végtelen jóságának tudatával, hogy egyetlen vágya az volt, hogy az emberiséget az ember isteni származásának felismerésére ébressze, a hogy az anyagelvűség abszolút hamisságát és ábrándszerű voltát tárja fel. Mikor valaki az anyagnak a minden csalárd igényével együttes semmiségére ébred és biztosan érti a Szellemnek, az isteni Elménk mindenségét, akkor meg tudja gyógyítani a betegeket és be tudja bizonyítani minden téves állapot hatalom nélküli voltát.

Mrs. Eddy, szellemi tisztaságának eredményeképen felfedezte azt az alapvető igazságot, melyen a Szentírás alapúl és tankönyvében megadta a világnak a Biblia szellemi megvilágítását, mely azt a könyvet érthetővé és bebizonyíthatóvá teszi. „Jézus felállította a keresztyénség korszakában," jelenti ki Mrs. Eddy (ugyanaz, 138-ik oldal), „minden keresztyénségnek, teológiának, és gyógyításnak a precedensét." A Krisztusi Tudósok tehát ezt a precedenset igyekeznek követni, az által, hogy Istent szerető Atyjuknak tekintik, ki nekik egészséget, örömöt, szabadságot, békét és bőséget ad. Nemcsak a krisztusi tulajdonságokat óhajtják kifejezni, hanem, mint a Mester, ezen tulajdonságoknak a gonosz hiedelmek fölötti hatalmát és uralmát igyekeznek bebizonyítani.

Jézus szeretetteljes és megbocsátó ember volt, aki felismerte, hogy a szeretet és a megbocsátás elpusztíthatatlan szellemi tulajdonságok, melyek le tudják győzni a gyűlöletet és a halált. Senki sem fog annak bizonyosságában kételkedni, hogy a keresztyénség minden jót be fog teljesíteni, mikor a „minden keresztyénség, teológia és gyógyítás precedensének" hatalmát jobban meg fogjuk érteni.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágosítást.

Second Visit to the Grand Canyon

HAVING now been twice disappointed, we both of us felt a certain unvoiced hesitation about revisiting the Grand Canyon. The fact, however, that it remained unvoiced was significant. I cannot of course speak for Christopher, but I know that whenever I started to say, "Perhaps it would be wiser not—" a sense of shame stopped me. Fear of disillusionment here would be impious.

Nevertheless, it is soberly true that great hours do not often recur; and when we turned north from Williams, we wondered rather anxiously what might be in store for us.

The day was cold and cloudy. If we had been at home in Vermont, we should have said the weather was "fixin' for snow." And, sure enough, as we proceeded, fine flakes began to wander through the air.

"Well," remarked Christopher with the philosophy which almost never deserts him, "it's lucky we've been here before. And what we have seen, we have seen."

The ranger in the ticket booth was not reassuring.

"I only hope it will be visible at all," he said. "Sometimes a storm like this blots out everything for the rest of the day.

"Of course," he continued, handing us our receipt, "this card entitles you to come back as often as you want during the current year."

But then he glanced at our Vermont license plate and grinned sympathetically.

When, three years before, we had made our first pilgrimage to the Grand Canyon, it had been the view from the head of Bright Angel Trail which had most deeply impressed us. Therefore we returned to it now, parking our car, and approaching the tremendous brink on foot, with lowered eyes. . . .

Faltering on the edge of the canyon, humbled in spirit, I slowly let my gaze slide outward from the rocks at my feet, and, behold! the beauty of the second moment was even grander than the first, even more mystically religious. For what I saw was sheer Nothingness.

The gulf at our feet was filled softly with swirling gray clouds which, compactly molded together, yet moved among each other in a solemn kind of dance. They rose and fell, they ebbed and flowed like a silent sea.

Sea? No, that was not great enough—not even that. This was an abyss. . . .

As we stood watching, we became aware of a faint tinge of color far down in the heart of the vapor, the merest intimation, vanishing and returning, vanishing again. Each time it returned it was brighter; and presently we realized that something not altogether "without form and void" was shaping out of the welter: vague outlines of rocks, blurred masses of crags and peaks. Slowly, slowly, the colors burned through, gently and nobly the depths of the mighty chasm revealed themselves. The colors were richer because they were wet, the chasm was more impressive because it was never fully disclosed but was always encircled by the stately dance of the broken mists. . . . Then, before we could fully comprehend the revelation it was over. Down from the opposite brink of the canyon swept another cloud of snow and once more the Abyss was sealed.

Lovers of the Grand Canyon have almost unanimously found fault with us for the brevity of our two visits there. How, they have argued, how in the world, since we so greatly admire the place, can we bear to leave it after only a glance? But we, for our part, do not understand how they can remain unshattered by hours spent in its vicinity. Better one big brave moment, possessed forever, than fragments of memory. There is a story about a man who, arriving at the Grand Canyon by a train which could not remove him for twenty-four hours, took one long look into the canyon, then went to his room in the hotel and played solitaire all the rest of the time. Well, Christopher and I are capable of doing just that!—From "Cactus Forest," by ZEPHINE HUMPHREY. (New York: Dutton.)

Man Under Pine

(Korean Perspective)

THE red lane slants down the shadowed hill.
With largo tread, a bullock,
Bearing firewood, leads the way.
Behind his hoofs, a white-clad peasant
Passes under the twisted arch
Of an ancient pine—lopsided,
Like a green umbrella blown awry.
He pauses there with chance art, gazing:
Then walks on.

M. M. M.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1939

4 Whys Why Persons Go To Museums

They're told by official of one of them—Slang of today may be good English tomorrow.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

What do people go to museums for? We put the question to S. N. F. Sanford of the New England Museum of Natural History. His four-point answer was:

1. Because of curiosity, a desire to see the abnormal or bizarre.
2. Students from schools and colleges come to find material to supplement their studies.
3. Older students or more serious natural scientists use the collections for detailed analysis or research.
4. Casual visitors derive temporary pleasure from seeing the exhibits.

Mr. Sanford finds there's a great deal, too, in how a museum goes about advertising its wares. For example, there are many snakes which take to salt water. Reported as sea-snakes they attract few visitors, but just watch the attendance swell if it be announced that a sea-serpent is on exhibition.

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"Today's slang for tomorrow's dictionary" is claiming the attention of a number of serious students. They see in it the recording in language of colorful phases of American life—linguistic footprints in the sands of time. A former bus driver has contributed to the latest issue of American Speech some of the expressions current at bus terminals, such as those crowding around Park Square in Boston. What could better describe a bus rolling nicely at full speed than to say it is "wound up"—or what better term for a public vehicle of ancient vintage than a "clunk"? When a "gearjammer" (bus driver) says "the old clunk caught a flat two miles from the nearest juice house" or "he grabbed the air and squatted 'er skillfully" in an emergency, how could those situations be described more picturesquely or effectively?

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What's in a name? It cost the owners of a new super-trawler $25 to find out. General Sea Foods, which recently absorbed the Forty Fathom business and trawlers, decided to change the names of their own vessels, all of which bore the names of colleges, to conform with the names of the fleet they took over, which were symbolic of the sea. So the super-trawler Princeton became Crest. Its sister ship, the Harvard, is to be re-named Wave. Under the law, the changes have to be recorded at the Customs House. The charge for the Princeton, based on gross tonnage, was $25.

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That bright morning star visible just before breakfast these January mornings is the planet Venus, resplendent in its glory as the brightest object in the heavens (next to the sun and moon). Mars is there, too, as a "morning star," but Mars is easily identified. It's reddish color and lesser light stamps it absolutely. Mercury in Ophiuchus, Sagittarius and western Capricornus should have been visible for a few mornings. Never very far from the sun, early risers report barely seeing it at elongation on Jan. 3. It should be on the celestial equator Jan. 16. Mars is scheduled to approach within about 36,000,000 miles of Earth July 27 at which time it will be "in opposition" with the sun (directly opposite the earth from the sun) and 50 times brighter than it is now.

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A foot-note on the Boston truck strike that has both humorous and economic overtones is announcement by a motorcar manufacturer that he is planning to observe National Truck Week beginning Saturday.

♪ ♪ ♪

There was plenty of music in the WPA air in 1938. W. Duncan Russell, Executive Director of its Adult Recreation Project in Greater Boston, reports that 12,782 people lifted their voices in community choruses and that another 9,078 joined in orchestra groups. With 15,633 who were interested in community drama these men and women entertained some 80,000 others who came to enjoy their public performances.

♪ ♪ ♪

An immigrant from northern Europe, found living in Newton, Massachusetts, has been deported from his chosen home to choice quarters among native land snails at the New England Museum of Natural History. Clausilia nigricans of Europe prefers rocky places where it can munch on lichens. How it came to be in Newton, nobody knows, but it was found by Saul Stearns, a youthful naturalist. Very rarely indeed, are new land snails added to the list of common New England varieties. The last occasion was in 1926 when a European-banded wood snail was found at Marion, Mass. Charles H. Blake of the Museum says it is still a mystery how these snails reach North America, but surmises they may possibly come as eggs or young snails in the soil attached to roots of imported plants.

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With but one exception in history, Dr. Annie Jump Cannon and Dr. Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin, noted astronomers, are the only women who have ever received corporation appointments at Harvard. Dr. Cannon is William Cranch Bond Astronomer and Curator of Astronomical Photographs. Dr. Payne-Gaposchkin is officially a University Astronomer. Both are titled appointments without time limit.

Truck Strike Effect Begins to Expand

By a Staff Photographer

Interesting Men and Incidents in Strike's Progress

Upper Left: Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who tried to end the truck strike.
Upper Left Center: Assistant Attorney General Edwin O. Proctor.
Upper Right Center: Pickets surrounding a truck, bringing food to Boston.
Upper Right: Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston who participated in efforts to end the truck strike.
Lower Left: Dr. Harry F. R. Watts, Boston Health Commissioner, who asserted the law provides for food deliveries.
Lower Center: Fish Pier, usually a bustling scene of early morning activity was quiet as trucks refused to move fish.
Lower Right: Only passenger automobiles lined North Market Street today, usually the parking place for many trucks.

Perishables Are to Be Kept On the Move

Union heads promise in conference with Governor to do best to keep foods delivered.

(Continued from Page 1)

None of Local 25 men will go back to work, however."

Since Local 25 has very few men engaged in transporting foods (a few work for chain stores, however), this agreement is expected to release the tied up foodstuffs. Mr. Campos specifically declared that the holiday declared by fruit and produce truck drivers will be called off. Members of Local 25 are mostly long-distance drivers or engaged in transporting goods to factories, State officials indicated.

The agreement to let foodstuffs go through will relieve much of the pressure on railroad and ship terminals, it was believed, and probably permit opening of the big wholesale markets tomorrow. It may also weaken the strikers' case and force them to agree to less favorable terms in the ultimate settlement, in the opinion of labor observers.

The new development came after violence had broken out in several spots and the Boston Health Commissioner, Dr. Watts, had taken so serious a view of the situation as to inform reporters that, if foods were held up any longer, he would ask the Governor to declare a state of emergency and appoint a dictator over the city's food supplies.

Keeping Food Supply Open

Dr. Watts was among those called into conference by the Chief Executive. Others attending the conference were Deputy Health Commissioner Patrick H. Mullowney and Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, head of the Board of Arbitration.

The law under which the Governor might act was first passed in 1917 as a wartime emergency measure. It has since been amended to enable the Governor to act in any emergency that threatens the food supplies of the city of Boston. The law virtually ascribes powers to the Governor of making rules and regulations to suit himself, Dr. Watts declared.

Before stepping into the Governor's conference, the Mayor advised the trucking unions to send the men back to work and submit their proposals to arbitration. Said the Mayor: "The Board of Arbitration has been remarkably successful in handling such situations."

More Perishable Freight in Danger

Meanwhile, down in the railroad freight yards, Freight Handlers Union Local Number 1614 today declared a holiday with 300 workers leaving their jobs and inviting a crisis that leaves $500,000 worth of perishable food products without means of transportation.

Market Administrator George Alpert appeared in the Governor's office with the warning that $50,000 worth of food products had already been ruined in the freight yards by delay. In all, there are 500 freight cars idle on the tracks.

After the conference, the Mayor said he planned to visit the South Boston yards of the New Haven later this afternoon. He added that he is devoting all his time to the strike.

A report from Wallace H. Rutherford, head of the State Division of Necessaries of Life, read to the Governor's conference at the State House, informed the officials that a shortage of butter, eggs and potatoes exists in outlying districts of Greater Boston, but that no other shortage has been discovered by the Department's investigators.

Retailers have supplies on hand for two or three days more, Mr. Rutherford's report asserted.

Ties Up Fish Business

At the Fish Pier, where Monday morning usually sees from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 pounds of fish arriving from the banks, only 600,000 pounds were docked today. Officials reasoned that news of the strike had been sent by wireless to the fishing trawlers at sea.

Of the 600,000 pounds received, only 1,100 pounds were sold, deliveries being virtually impossible. The rest was kept in the holds of the arriving vessels—seven schooners, one trawler and 12 small boats. For the first time, pier officials did not even go through the formality of issuing a wholesale price list.

One thousand fish pier workers were idle as the result of the strike. There was nothing for them to do and the fish pier resembled a holiday. Edward H. Cooley, Manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, said that there were 1,500 fishermen operating out of Boston and that their jobs were jeopardized while the market for the fish was suspended.

Retail Fish Shops Closed

In the meantime today, the truck strike took an unexpected turn when retail fish dealers along Atlantic Avenue closed up their stores. They announced striking truckers had picketed all along the street, preventing retail customers from entering the stores and buying fish.

This situation caused many protests in view of the fact that many of these stores buy their supplies from the fleet of little Italian fishing boats that ties up at Eastern Packet Pier and delivers its catch in hand carts.

No Food Shortage

There was no actual food shortage in Boston today, although a few retail dealers reported stocks of fresh vegetables limited. Bread and milk was being delivered as usual, and stocks of canned goods were reported to be ample in retail stores.

The possibilities of a prolonged strike were worrying city and State officials, however, as the conference at the State House indicated. Both chain and independent stores reported increasing difficulty in getting fruits and vegetables from the markets and warehouses.

Demands were heard for the first time from dealers in the Faneuil Hall Market section for use of the National Guard to permit trucks to operate. Not only were they unable to sell their meats, but they were having difficulty in obtaining ice to preserve the meats, they said.

Yule Tree Remains For Use of Birds

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today asked Park Commissioner William P. Long to allow the municipal Christmas tree to remain standing on the Common "as long as possible."

"It is a fine bird sanctuary," the Mayor said. He added that several bird lovers, including the Animal Rescue League had asked that the tree be left standing as long as the weather made protection of birds a necessity.

Neither the Mayor nor Commissioner Long could say how long the tree, which is actually made up of several hundred small trees fastened to a large pole, would last.

Talkative Juror Brings Mistrial In Carney Case

TAUNTON, Mass., Jan. 9 (AP)—Judge James C. Donnelly today declared a mistrial in the trial of Mayor Leo E. J. Carney of New Bedford on an indictment charging he solicited a $25,000 bribe in connection with a garbage collection contract.

When he finally called the Court into session at 12:57 p. m., more than three hours after scheduled starting time, Judge Donnelly announced the mistrial because one of the jurors "had been talking too much about the trial outside."

Immediately after dismissing the jury, Judge Donnelly had the juror, William A. Burke, a carpenter of Taunton, arraigned on a charge of contempt.

Mr. Burke was held in $500 bonds.

"It has been brought to my attention," Judge Donnelly told the jury, "that one of your number so disobeyed my instructions with reference to this case and with reference to talking about it outside, that it has become necessary for me to declare a mistrial.

"You will recall when the case opened there was a motion to have you jurors impounded, or locked up for the duration of the case, but I trusted you to behave as purors should.

"You therefore are excused from any further duty in connection with this case."

"In fairness to the defendant and the defense counsel I think I should say that it appears that this was an indiscretion solely on the part of the juror in question, and that neither the defendant nor his counsel had anything to do with calling off this trial."

Judge Donnelly announced also that he would excuse the entire panel from further service at this special session, and said he would ask for a new panel to try the case two weeks from today.

Shoe Industry Looking Up As Exhibit Opens

Annual Boston show gets under way with predictions of possible peak year in 1939.

New England's $200,000,000 shoe industry is not only looking up from its doldrums of early 1938 but it is walking into the New Year on shoes the like of which consumers have never seen before, accompanied by general predictions of a possible peak year in shoe production for 1939.

Stories of how the shoe industry shook off its lethargy of the first six months of 1938 to finish the year with only a 7 per cent production decline from the peak production year of 1936 were still going the rounds as the 17th Annual Boston Shoe Show opened its four floors of exhibitions in the Hotel Statler today.

Led the Country

Added to this general statement, manufacturers gained encouragement for 1939 from statistics revealing that Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire led the country last November in shoe production with an output of 8,475,105 pairs as compared with the peak November production of 8,816,900 pairs in 1936. And with warehouses and dealer shelves still comparatively empty as a result of last year's cautious buying, shoe plants seemed headed for a spur of activity that promised to push employment from its present total of 177,000 workers up over 200,000.

These predictions constituted a rosy background to an already colorful exhibition of shoes which manufacturers declared "foretell a revolution in shoe styles this year." Color plays an outstanding role in the 1939 style parade with women's shoes no longer looked upon as merely foot coverings, but as the major part of any costume. It appeared quite possible that the woman of this year would pick her costume to match the shoes, rather than vice versa.

The delicate and beautiful shades of reds and deep wine-colored leather germinated "in the movies" according to the shoe men. "Drums" was responsible for the introduction of a new range of colors including the "Tokat Tan Suede." The filming of Robin Hood brought in a new crop of shoes with high loose fronts, high tops, nail-heads in brilliant reds.

Viewing 1939

Looking into 1939 when more than 200,000 workers hope to obtain permanent jobs for months at a time, manufacturers expected the "shoes of tomorrow" to help inspire the buying public. From the displays it is evident that the styles will be more drastically changed than any other attire on display today. Popular shades are eye-shadow blue and face-powder pink to match the general female makeup.

Returning to the prospects of possible boom production in 1939, the New England Shoe and Leather Association released figures showing the whirl of activity sweeping the shoe business late in 1938. For the 11 months period through November, New England produced 129,836,908 pairs of shoes or a drop of 3 per cent from 1937. Most of this production activity took place, however, in the last few months of the year just ended, almost making up for the serious declines of the first six months.

Maine alone showed a production gain of 70 per cent in November over the corresponding month of 1937. Gains in Massachusetts and New Hampshire for the same month were 43 and 53 per cent, respectively.

State Selectmen Oppose Sales Tax On Second Ballot

However they may feel about it individually, Massachusetts selectmen collectively are opposed to a two-per cent Massachusetts sales tax. This much was made certain last Saturday when, with a banging of the gavel amidst shouts of "steamrolling," "railroading," and "politics," the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association backed out of an endorsement of the tax.

At first assembled selectmen were fired to endorse the measure by the ardent advocacy of Henry F. Long, Tax Commissioner. After Mr. Long warned of the perils ahead unless such an impost is enacted and declared that the tax would relieve real estate taxation to the tune of $40,000,000 a year, selectmen promptly voted 73-34 to approve the two-per cent tariff.

Then the insurgent movement, led by Selectman Charles Fairhurst of Greenfield, went off like a box of firecrackers.

"Lets put the burden for enacting the sales tax where it belongs—on the Legislature," declared Mr. Fairhurst.

Selectmen apparently were more impressed by their Greenfield colleague than by Mr. Long, for as the day drew to a close, they switched to oppose sales tax endorsement by a re-consideration vote of 48-33.

Child Fatalities Hit 25-Year Low

There were 88 child fatalities on Massachusetts highways last year—the lowest number recorded in the past quarter of a century. This was the report of Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, over the week-end.

The new low was interpreted by Mr. Goodwin as proof that "safety education is of vital importance." Child auto fatalities reached their peak of 260 in 1924, safety education in the schools being but a year old at that time.

"I think it is safe to say that in no other State in the Union can the record of Massachusetts be approached, so far as child fatalities are concerned," said Mr. Goodwin.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and slightly warmer tonight, with lowest temperature in the middle or upper 30's; Tuesday becoming cloudy and slightly warmer; rain is probable by Tuesday night or Wednesday; moderate variable and increasing southerly winds.

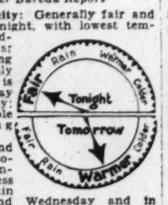
Maine: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; rain Tuesday night and Wednesday and in northwest portions Tuesday afternoon.

Vermont: Fair and warmer tonight; Tuesday cloudy and warmer; rain Tuesday afternoon and night.

New Hampshire: Fair and warmer tonight; Tuesday cloudy and warmer, followed by rain Tuesday night and in north and central portions Tuesday afternoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; rain Tuesday night and Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Winds becoming southerly tonight and increasing to fresh Tuesday; fair weather tonight becoming overcast Tuesday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	31	Minneapolis	40	36
Bermuda	64	62	New Orleans	60	60
Chicago	42	40	New York	36	34
Denver	30	30	Norfolk	44	42
Helena	28	26	Philadelphia	36	36
Kansas City	52	52	St. Louis	54	50
Los Angeles	50	48	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	68	64	Washington	32	32

A-7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 9.
B-Minimum, Jan. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:47 p. m.; height, 11.1 feet.
Tuesday, 2:22 a. m.; height, 10.5 feet.

Light all vehicles by 4:59 p. m.

Problems of Finance Face Maine's 89th Legislature

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 9—The colorful preliminaries over, members of Maine's 89th State Legislature, settled down this week to legislative problems, the majority of which are entwined with difficult problems of State finances.

Though it will doubtless have hundreds of other matters before it, observers cite as chief among the major legislative problems with which the Legislature must cope:

1. The problem of avoiding burdensome new taxation to adhere to the Republican platform of no new taxes yet at the same time provide revenue ample to carry on expanding State activities.
2. That of old-age assistance which finds 12,000 a month now recipients, but 5,000 others eligible, and thousands more waiting.
3. Possible revisions of State liquor laws giving to the State Liquor Commission more power over the issuance of beer licenses now completely in the hands of town officials.
4. Paring appropriation requests which already total more than $3,000 above those appropriations fixed by the Legislature in '37.
5. A possible reorganization of the administrative set-up in the handling of various forms of State relief to eliminate opportunities for duplication and increase efficiency.
6. The drafting and passage of more adequate labor legislation with "teeth" in it to give more power in the settlement of labor disputes, perhaps something along the line of a baby Wanger Act.

Finances First Problem

In the minds of Legislative leaders, including Gov. Lewis D. Barrows, the problem of finances comes first. Republican leaders would again like to go the year without the State having to borrow money, and they definitely wish to live up to pledges of no new taxation. On the other hand, the State Grange has an income tax proposal into which it has put much work and for which it seeks a referendum. Another group influenced by a trend in certain other states would legalize a state lottery as the least burdensome revenue measure, and, it is argued, a State which approves pari-mutuels and is overrun with beano and abundant with slot machine devices should not object to a lottery.

The welfare reorganization matter is in a nebulous state as yet and is something which has been considered for some time, though little is said officially about it.

However, with the appropriation requests of the Department of Public Health and Welfare comprising a major part of the some $3,000,000 increase over appropriations in 1937, it is considered by some highly likely that this department may get attention from the Legislature.

Just what may be done in the old-age assistance division is likewise undecided. Governor Barrows, in his inaugural, advanced a suggestion that the towns and cities be asked to contribute toward financing the old-age assistance paid within them. Hard-pressed towns looking to old-age checks as a source of relief for their own poor department problems doubtless will protest such a move vigorously.

Legislative Make-up

As far as labor legislation goes nothing definite is yet in the air although a recess committee is reported still at work on a plan which it may submit to the Legislature. As to its provisions not even the State Department of Labor and Industry has been made aware.

Organization of the Legislature before the inaugural revealed once again its predominently Republican make-up.

The Senate comprises 30 Republicans against three Democrats, and the House finds the Republicans outnumbering their political opposition 125 to 36. Sumner Sewell, Bath, is the Senate President, and Donald W. Philbrick, Cape Elizabeth, the Speaker of the House, with George Varney, Berwick, the floor leader.

Woburn May Vote To Close Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOBURN, Mass., Jan. 9—The Woburn School Board tonight will decide whether the schools will be closed for three months because of a deficit in school funds of nearly $45,000.

The Woburn crisis is the result of recent state legislation under which municipalities are permitted to expend, pending adoption of the school budget, only the average expended during the first three months of the preceding year. Woburn finds that it cannot meet these requirements by some $45,000.

Three courses of action are open: the closing of the schools for three months; holding up salaries of teachers until budget is passed; opening of schools for one-third of each month.

Northern Air Frontier Study in Co-operation

Citing the fact that flight over the Arctic Ocean cuts 4,000 miles off the flying distance between the United States and the Orient, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, arctic explorer, yesterday told the Newton Community Forum that co-operation with Russia and Canada was vitally important for the establishment of a northern frontier both for peaceful pursuits and military defense.

The explorer disclosed that this country was already planning six new air bases in Alaska where "flying is cheaper than dog sledding and landing places are unusually numerous for planes equipped with skis."

Quincy's Growth Assured in Ship And Harbor Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Jan. 9—Beginning its second half century as a city, this 264-year-old community is indulging in a two-way look this week—surveying the progress it has made since 1625, when the first settlers made merry about the Merrymount Maypole, and visualizing the potentialities for the future.

In keeping with the occasion, the Quincy Patriot Ledger, celebrating its 102nd anniversary, coincidental with the city's fiftieth birthday, is circulating a 68-page anniversary supplement. Herein the vital factors which have contributed, and are continuing in cumulative vigor to contribute, to the growth of this community are revealed. The newspaper (which was first issued on Jan. 7, 1837, as the Quincy Patriot) reports that as a city, Quincy increased in population from 16,000 to about 80,000 inhabitants. Looking backward a bit further, Quincy had only a little more than 1,000 inhabitants in 1800, about 5,000 in 1850. In its first 25 years as a city, Quincy just about doubled its population, that is, from 16,000 to 35,000, and in the second 25 years the population better than doubled.

Prospects for increased growth stem from the fact that the famous Fore River shipyard, located here, reports more than $100,000,000 worth of tonnage under construction, and that several new industries are springing up in the city.

The Patriot Ledger's supplement, entitled "Fifty Years," gives a comprehensive industrial and business index to the city it has served for more than a century. With its shipbuilding facilities, its precision machine manufactories, its banking facilities, granite quarries, numerous foundries and factories, the picture presented is a promising one—so promising that already a $500,000 improvement project is going forward in the Town River area which will bring to the city additional facilities by way of deep water channels for ocean-going steamers, a turning basin, a sheltered harbor, and a direct route to the ocean free of bridges.

The Quincy Patriot Ledger's anniversary number achieves two things with unquestioned thoroughness—it presents a picture of a city on the march toward greater achievements, and it reveals a newspaper enterprise fully competent to keep pace with the city it serves.

Saltonstall Rides The Elevators— But Not Alone

It has long been a tradition in the Massachusetts Statehouse that an elevator carrying the Chief Executive was barred to lesser persons.

Today, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall defied tradition.

It occurred when the Governor stepped out of his office with two aides and walked toward the elevator. An alert Capitol policeman summoned a car.

The elevator arrived, the Governor and his two subordinates entered and then the policeman raised his arm to bar other passengers.

"No, don't do that," reproved Governor Saltonstall. "Let these people ride with me. I like to have people ride with me." Then he turned to the operator and said, "Whenever I am in the elevator, always stop at the second floor on signal and let people ride with us."

Whatever his other accomplishments on Beacon Hill, Leverett Saltonstall may at least be known one day as the Governor who didn't ride alone.

Palestine's Refugee Problem Debate Topic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 9—The current refugee problem in Palestine will be discussed by two men of the Arbian and Jewish viewpoints here at the University of New Hampshire, Jan. 11.

Dr. G. I. Kheirallah, native of Egypt, in constant touch with Afghan and Indian Moslem leaders, will outline the Arabian viewpoint. Opposing Dr. Kheirallah will be Pierre van Paassen. Although of Flemish ancestry, and for many years an American newspaper writer, he has taken an active interest in the Jewish problem.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"Victoria Regina," by Gilbert Miller, starring Helen Hayes. One week only. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Stablemates," featuring Wally Beery and Mickey Rooney. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Listen, Darling," featuring Freddie Bartholomew and Judy Garland. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Storm," with Charles Bickford, Barton MacLane and Preston Foster. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Just Around the Corner," with Shirley Temple and Bill Robinson. 3:50, 6:55, 10:05.

Exeter—
"Drums," featuring Sabu, Raymond Massey and Valerie Hobson. 3:15, 6:10, 9:05. Also "Down on the Farm," with Jed Prouty, Spring Byington and Louise Fazenda. 2:05, 5, 7:55.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin. 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20. "The Refugees," 2:30, 4:40, 6:45, 8:50. Also "School of Talent," 2:50, 5, 7:05, 9:10.

Metropolitan—
"Kentucky" in technicolor. Featuring Loretta Young and Richard Greene. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. Also "Up the River," with Preston Foster, Tony Martin and Phyllis Brooks. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"There's That Woman Again." 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:15. Also "Newsboys' Home," with Jackie Cooper and Edmund Lowe. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

Radio—Page 10

Fenway and Paramount—
"Going Places," featuring Dick Powell and Anita Louise. Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Comet Over Broadway," With Kay Francis and Ian Hunter. Fenway: 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Paramount: 9 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Repertory—
Spencer Tracy and Luise Rainer in "Big City." Also "Accidents Will Happen," featuring Ronald Reagan. Tomorrow: William Powell and Myrna Loy in "Double Wedding." Also "Always Goodbye," featuring Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Strand—
James Stewart, Jean Arthur and Lionel Barrymore in "You Can't Take It With You." Also "Saint in New York," with Louis Hayward and Kay Sutton.

State and Orpheum—
"Dramatic School," starring Luise Rainer and Paulette Goddard. Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:30, 9:15. State: 12:05, 3:05, 6:05, 9:05. Also "The Shining Hour," with Joan Crawford, Margaret Sullavan, Robert Young, Melvyn Douglas and Fay Bainter. Orpheum: 11:05 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:45, 10:40. State: 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"Artists and Models Abroad," featuring Jack Benny and Mary Boland. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Ride a Crooked Mile," with Akim Tamiroff, Leif Erikson and Frances Farmer. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:20. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Normandie—
"Love Finds Andy Hardy," with Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. Also "Dangerous Secrets," with Paul Lukas. Tomorrow: Ronald Colman in "If I Were King." Also "Paradise for Three," featuring Frank Morgan and Robert Young.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Adventure in Sahara," with Paul Kelly. 12:50, 4:10, 7:30, 10:50. Also "The Law West of Tombstone," with Harry Carey. 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 5:10, 8:30. Stage show: 11:30 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50.

South Station Theater—
"Fitzpatrick Color-Tour to Madeira," "Exposing the Fire-Insurance Racket," "Fisherman's Paradise," "Paula Stone Musical," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Travel Through Yellowstone Park," "Lady Life Guards," "Merry Melody Color Cartoon," "Mice Will Play," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone in "You're Only Young Once." Also "Dinner at the Ritz," with Annabella and Paul Lukas. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
"Drums," featuring Sabu. 3:05, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Blondie," with Arthur Lake, Penny Singleton, Larry Sims and Gene Lockhart. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Just Around the Corner," with Shirley Temple. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "Angels With Dirty Faces," featuring James Cagney and the "Dead End" kids. 2:50, 6:20, 9:55.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Moonlight Sonata," starring Ignace Jan Paderewski. Also Hannes Schneider's "The Ski Chase." To be shown through Tuesday. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Germanic Museum—
First of a series of six organ recitals by E. Power Biggs. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Modern French Paintings by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.
Lecture on "The Architecture of Imperial Rome and Its Importance for Mediaeval Times," by Dr. Axel Boethius, Professor of Classical Archaeology and Ancient History at the University of Göteborg, Sweden. Main lecture hall. 3.

Copley Plaza Hotel—
Third concert of the season given by the Music Lovers' Club, sponsoring a junior and student program. 10:45 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

General Shakeup Demanded In State Jobless Activities

(Continued from Page 1)

sonnel for the carrying out of the new duties assigned to the commission was not easily available.

"The Committee is further fully mindful of the difficulties created by the veteran's preference law now on the statute books. Nevertheless, with all the difficulties in mind, the Committee feels that it is incumbent upon it to indict, in the severest language, the procedure and practices adopted by the Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Of Great Importance

"Unemployment compensation for persons out of work, through no fault of their own, is a social experiment of great importance to all the citizens of the Commonwealth—an experiment deserving of a fair trial under conditions measuring up to the highest standard of government service. The law was not so administered, either in spirit or in practice, and we can only be grateful that the methods of administration employed in the last three years have not completely undermined faith in the law itself. The fact that hundreds of employees under the Unemployment Compensation Commission in both its own branch and in the Employment Service worked long hours and gave loyal service in meeting extraordinary conditions is realized. It is not our intention either directly or indirectly to cast reflection of any kind on the daily routine work of those people in the ranks."

The Committee pointed out that the Advisory Council was originally established to supervise the policies of the Commission and to investigate evils which might be alleged to exist and to insure an administration free from political influence.

Yet the Committee added, "the Commission purposely thrust the Council to one side and purposely kept it in ignorance of the hundreds of illegal appointments which were being made."

Although the Committee found the Civil Service Commission at fault in not insisting on exact adherence to the civil service laws, it made no recommendations for reorganization of the Civil Service Department. Members considered such recommendations outside the scope of the Committee's work as outlined by the Legislature.

For Efficiency

Explaining the report as a whole, Mr. Patten, the counsel, insisted the recommendations were made solely for the purpose of developing greater efficiency within the U. C. C. and not to eliminate from public service particular individuals.

In the minority report, the Democratic members of the Committee, headed by Senator Eugene H. Giroux of Somerville, protested against the proposed reorganization, insisting "the evidence present at the public hearings . . . does not warrant such drastic action.

"That some politics prevailed in the appointments of temporary and provisional employees, we do not deny, but the conclusion of the majority members that such politics is responsible for all the difficulties and obstacles that have beset the Unemployment Compensation Commission is likewise exaggerated and unwarranted from the evidence which the Committee gathered."

Brookline Assessors Add $63,900 to Estate Values

Brookline assessors added $63,900 to property valuations, which will bring an additional $1,501 in taxes providing no abatements are awarded. The additional levies resulted from examinations of inventories of estates recently filed in the Norfolk County Probate Court at Dedham, it was said.

A total of 566 persons were also added to the list of poll taxpayers in the annual December assessments.

Aerial Tramway Exceeds Estimates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H., Jan. 9—The Cannon Mountain aerial passenger tramway at Franconia Notch is literally a "gold mine" for the State of New Hampshire, having made four times as much money during its first six months of operations as was anticipated.

During its first six months the tramway made a net profit, before depreciation, of $90,765 as compared with the figure of $21,500 given as an estimate when the project was under consideration. The six months' business represents the carrying of 131,134 passengers and at the current rate of activity the tramway will have paid for itself by 1942, and thereafter may be looked to to turn over a sizeable dividend each year to the State Treasury.

There is expected to be somewhat of a lull in activities at the tramway between the end of the skiing season and the start of the summer tourist business, but State officials point out that the tramway will experience the patronage of skiers long after snow has disappeared from surrounding territory.

Boston to Be Host To Gideon Delegates

The Eastern States Gideon convention, with delegates from the Atlantic seaboard States and eastern Canada, will hold a four-day session in Boston January 13 to 16. The organization, widely known for its free distribution of Bibles, principally in hotels throughout the world, will be the guest of the State group.

The program will include a Fellowship Dinner at the Parker House, Saturday night, Jan. 14, at 6:30; six special services Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, featuring the dedication and distribution of Gideon Bibles in six Boston buildings; and Gideon speakers at 82 Boston churches both Sunday morning and evening.

In Charge of Foreign Affairs School

Massachusetts League of Women Voters Committee
Standing, left to right—Miss Marie Carroll, Mrs. Edwin J. Cohn, and Miss Vera Gough. Sitting—Mrs. Henry C. Eaton and Mrs. Merle Fainsod.

Women Voters to Study World Affairs

International relations will again constitute a three-day study for the Massachusetts League of Women Voters when it opens its annual Foreign Affairs School, at Radcliffe College, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 17.

The purpose of this conference, which lasts through Thursday, Jan. 19, is the "securing of realistic, unprejudiced and timely information about the developments and trends in the affairs of foreign countries most likely to affect the foreign policy of the United States." Speakers will be persons prominent in the affairs of other countries as well as specialists in government, economics and history from Washington and from American universities.

Tuesday's program will deal with the Americas, paying special attention to relations with the present Mexican Government. Prof. Carl J. Friedrich and Prof. Clarence H. Haring, both of Harvard University, will discuss South American problems, during the afternoon sessions. In the evening John I. B. McCulloch, Editor of the Quarterly Journal of Inter-American Relations, and Roscoe B. Gaither, authority on fiscal affairs and Mexican law, will speak on Mexico.

The European situation will be the topic for Wednesday morning and afternoon. Pierre de Lanux of Paris, France, and Sir Arthur Willert, English statesman, will deal with developments from the French and British viewpoints.

Prof. Hans Kohn, for many years a teacher, writer and public official in the countries of south and central Europe, and now Professor of Modern European History at Smith College, will talk on the reconstitution of the Austro-Hungary area under the domination of Germany. The Mediterranean situation will be the subject discussed by Prof. Rupert Emerson of Harvard.

The Wednesday evening conference will be given over to the Sino-Japanese conflict, and the speakers will be Chih Meng, recently arrived from China, and Nathaniel Peffer, well known student and interpreter of Japan's place in world affairs, who was in the Orient at the outbreak of the trouble.

The foreign policy of the United States will be discussed on Thursday. Miss Elizabeth Boody Schumpeter will talk on the subject, "Is There an Open Door to China?" The value of trade agreements will be the topic of an address by Percy Bidwell of the Council on Foreign Relations, and the United States present neutrality law that of a discussion by S. Shepard Jones, Director of the World Peace Foundation. Prof. William Yandell Elliott, Chairman of the Harvard University Department of Government, will conduct the closing session, speaking on re-armament as the logical forward step likely to be taken by the United States, the need and the method.

It is expected that more than 400 women and men will attend the School. Smaller groups will be able to join four luncheon discussions, at which they will deal more intimately with such problems as international aid to refugees, the Good Neighbor Policy, and Inside China.

Quincy Boy Scouts Show Membership Gain in 1938

Quincy Boy Scouts met their objectives in membership enrollments last year and also established an all-high membership gain of 12 per cent over 1937 with a total roll of 1,149 members.

Clare O. Ewing, chairman of the organization and extension, announced that 64 per cent of the membership was enrolled in Sea Scout activity, and that 281 adult leaders served as commissioned leaders or committeemen. He predicted a similar gain in 1939 with an objective of a 10 per cent increase in membership in the fourth consecutive year of the drive.

Nova Scotia Counts Horses

A livestock census for 1938 shows Nova Scotia's horse population at June 1 was 42,540 compared to 42,470 at the same time in 1937.

Providence Holds To Safety Drive In Party Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 9—Mayor John J. Collins and the Republican Bureau of Police and Fire may make changes in the policy of the Department of Police when the annual meeting of the Bureau is held next month, but one thing was certain today.

That is that a hands-off policy will be adopted in regard to the campaign which the former Democratic members launched to bring a world's record for non-fatal accidents to this city in 1938. As a matter of fact the new Chief Executive lauded the record—the only praise he gave to previous administration in his inaugural message.

When the curtain had been rung down on 1938 there had been but 16 fatal accidents in this city compared with 41 in 1937. This gave the city a great advantage for national honors in cities with populations ranging from 250,000 to 500,000.

Now with a study completed of the cause of the highway accidents completed, Superintendent of Police John J. Parker says that the 1939 campaign will unquestionably be even more successful.

Of the 16 persons fatally injured in the city by automobiles last year 13 were pedestrians, according to the records compiled by Sergt. Earl F. Adams of the Accident Prevention Bureau.

Superintendent Parker, director of the safety campaign, recognized the problem months ago, but despite repeated warnings and requests to drivers and walkers, the number of pedestrian accidents mounted week after week.

Penrose to Outline History of Industry

The history of industry from early American days up to the present will be given by Charles Penrose, Vice-President of Day and Zimmerman, Inc., of Philadelphia, and Senior Vice-President for North America of the Newcomen Society of England, at a joint meeting of several Boston engineering groups at the Hotel Kenmore, Jan. 12.

Mr. Penrose's address will include the development of air conditioning for industrial processes. The meeting is to be sponsored by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Air Conditioning Bureau of Boston, the Engineering Societies of New England, and the New England Council.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Jan. 10

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lots of people who know as far back as Labor Day that they're in need of a new fur coat take particular pains to make their old one do until after the first of January. Because they now that that's the time of the year when the furriers come forth with their yearly special sales. And of course all women like to get in on special prices, and feel that they were smart in being able to find such a good buy, at such a grand saving. It always makes such interesting chit-chat while you're displaying the coat to your husband, too, you know. Sometimes it has even been known to ease the shock entirely! However, to get down to actual purchase of the coat . . . have you considered MacMillan Schafer's . . . at 400 Boylston Street? That's right in with Joseph Plotkin's smart shop, so don't be surprised and turn away, thinking you (and we) have made an error. Price is always of interest, so suppose we start off with a coat at $139. Made up in gray kidskin. This coat is what we call finger-tip length, has the real stand up at the shoulder, Schiaparelli shoulders, with a cunning little roll collar. Plenty warm, and yet there's a suppleness about the coat that takes it out of the too-too sportsy class and keeps it so that it's good either for clothes on the somewhat dressy as well as for the definitely sweater and skirt type. A good buy for your daughter as her first fur coat. (Leading up to a mink, of course!) For yourself, perhaps you'd prefer a Persian Lamb. A good Persian Lamb . . . not one of the umpteen thousand copies that float around, much to the real furrier's disgust, $495 buys a real beauty in a let-down natural gray Persian Lamb. Which means that it's been handled in that up-and-down manner like mink, and is somewhat flattering to any figure because it makes things look slimmer. The thunderhead-gray shades into an even deeper shade that's almost black in parts. In other words it's beautifully marked. There's a stand-up collar, big full sleeves that keep their fullness and width to the very end (windshield linings take care of the drafts!) and it's full length. As for something in the way of a little jacket for evening or late afternoon wear . . . there'd be a silver fox capelet. So tricky is it in design, though, that it's practically a combination bolero, cape, and vest. But all very smart.

♣♣♣

This Golf Dress Is Very Practical

It won't be quite necessary for you to take yourself to a warmer climate in order to appreciate B. H. Wragge's golf dress that Slattery has. Of course you'd perhaps be able to appreciate its finer points a bit more, but personally we think you'll enjoy it up north, under your fur coat. It's one of those dresses that women call "little dresses" . . . the kind that all women like to have at least one of. One piece, though its somewhat blousy bodice does make it look on the blouse and skirt idea. It buttons part way down the front. That is, there are three buttons that extend beyond the waistline . . . which means that there'll be plenty of opening for getting into it comfortably. The sleeves are quite voluminous, and come into a long tight cuff at the wrist. A bit of fullness makes things even more outstanding at the shoulder. The idea is of course that with this particular shoulder line and the 12-gore skirt, you'll have plenty of freedom for active sports. Until such time as you can indulge in them up here, we know you'll enjoy the freedom of it all. And $22.95 buys it for you in such colors as pink, oyster white, blue or citron.

♣♣♣

Fine Underwear From Puerto Rico

Chandler and Company offer you specials right now in the way of a collection of undies that were hand made in Puerto Rico . . . which means that there's unusual styling and much fine work in them, that makes the underwear the kind women like to own. Especially at prices like $1.95 and $2.95 up. The first price class buys you slips that have been much higher in price, in silk crepe and satin slips . . . with hand drawn work, hand run Alençon lace, lots of tucks and that sort of thing. $2.95 and $3.95 brings you perfectly lovely gowns. Some embroidered, smocked, fagoted and all the other things you find in Puerto Rico made gowns. If we remember correctly, these specials are from the "Linda" and Vianne line. On the sixth floor.

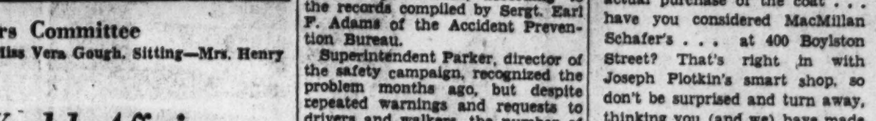
♣♣♣

Bed Jackets That Have Warmth

And Filene's January Sale offers bed jackets for $2.90. We aren't referring to those little bits of silks and satins that are merely so much frou-frou . . . we mean good down-to-earth warm affairs. Something you can wear while you're having breakfast in bed, or reading those last few pages of the new book . . . without having to depend on your pride to keep you warm! Rayon taffeta quilted affairs; and lined. Or a big sleeved, and big collared one in navy, aquamarine, or wine chenille. Same price for both groups.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature)

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; drama	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00 News	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; sports	Sport Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 Sports comment	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Amer. Folk Singers	'Alias Jimmy Valentine':	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"Silver Minstrels"
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	Markdown Parade	"Four-Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor; variety	"No Talent Wanted"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 program	"Science on the March"	"Leaders in Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	"Cowboy Caravan," with
8:00 "Cavalcade of	'Carson Robison and His	Al Pearce and His Gang;	"Studies in Contrast";	Buck Nation
8:15 America"; drama	Buckaroos'	Carl Hoff's Orchestra;	soloists; choir	"The Refugee Problem"
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Margaret Speaks; sym-	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Princess of Song"
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	phony orchestra	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Commentator
9:00 Theater: Janet Gay-	Lennie Hayton's Orch.	Phil Spitalny's Orches-	Listeners' Theater:	"Songs of the Past"
9:15 nor; William Pow-	Gov. Julius Heil, Wis.	tra; D. Thompson	'Destiny of a Dictator'	"Songs of the Past"
9:30 ell in "Mayer-	Boston League of Wom-	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	WOR Symphony Orches-	Amateur hour
9:45 ling"	en Voters debate	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	tra	Amateur hour
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Geo. Hamilton's Or.	Amateur hour
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Geo. Hamilton's Or.	Amateur hour
10:30 "Tango Time"	"National Defense";	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Henry Weber's "Pageant	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 "Swing Partner"	Senator David I. Walsh	Horace Heidt's Orch.	of Melody"; symphony	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	orchestra; vocalists	Russel Byrd's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Russel Byrd's Orch.
11:30 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orch.
11:45 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orch.

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men"	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Men"	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "About Us"; music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; Woman Buys	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45 Popular songs	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Hollywood comment	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 "Beauty Hints"	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"; talk	"Old-Time Songs"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Songs"	"Variations"; music	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Your Home and Mine	'Central City"; drama	School of the Air	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	School of the Air	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed O'Connell, songs	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Choir Loft"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Music Graphs"	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	Network speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly music	Jean Collins, songs
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Al Rowley's Music
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	Shirley Howard; orch.	News commentator
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News; features; time;	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	stock quotations	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian music program	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian music program	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Farm service	Voice, organ, violin	Jackie Heller's Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	Matinee Melodies; talk	"George and Juanita"	Don Arres, songs; orch.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marimba Melodies	"Fashions in Rhythm"	Udell Sisters, trio
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	"Our Quartet"	"Classical Album"
2:15 "New Voices"	'Grimm's Daughter'	"Musical Roundup"	Organ recital	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Household talk	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue	Federal Theater: "Pio-
2:45 the Air	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	"Treasures in Melody"	neers of Science"
3:00 "Story of the	Studio speaker	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	New England Conserva-	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
3:15 Song"; recital	U. S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	tory recital	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
3:30 Cincinnati Sym-	U. S. Army Band	"The Guiding Light"	"Music Box"	Sport reports
3:45 phony Orchestra	Weather; news	Pepper Young's Family	"Music Box"	Sport reports
4:00 Cincinnati Sym-	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Studio speaker	Shirley Winters, songs
4:15 phony Orchestra	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stela Dallas"	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Musical Salutes"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Musical Salutes"	Sport reports
5:00 Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	Voice, organ, violin	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	"Panhandle Four"
7:00 "County Seat"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	"Parade"; music	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Violin recital	Dramatized news	"20th Century Music"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Emily Post, talk	"Don't You Believe It"	"20th Century Music"	Dance music
8:00 "Big Town"; Ed-	Stephen Foster program:	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	"The Green Hornet";	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 ward G. Robinson	talk; songs	vocal group	dramatization	"Songs—Old and New"
8:30 Al Jolson and	"Information, Please";	"For Men Only"; inter-	Morton Gould's Orch.	Hans Buchwald Hour of
8:45 company; guest	questions and answers	views; music	Morton Gould's Orch.	Music
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob"; dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	matic program	Sanderson; quiz	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Eugene Conley, tenor;	"Fibber McGee"; com-	"Curtain Calls"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orchestra	concert orchestra	edy variety program	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance";	Bob Hope; C. Butter-	Chicago, hockey	Gypsy Music
10:15 River's End"	network interviews	worth; music	'Stars Over Manhattan'	Gypsy Music
10:30 Popular songs	"Rhythm School"	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Network talk	Kemper and company	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Reflections"
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Dance music
11:30 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	"Salute to Cities"	"Evening Vespers"
11:45 Glen Gary's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	"Salute to Cities"	"Evening Vespers"

HE: "Where'd you get all the swell red towels?"

SHE:..."At the WHITE SALES ...naturally!"

This is another of those things that husbands never understand . . . why the January White Sales are a riot of color in towels and tinted sheets and table linen and dish towels.

But women understand that our White Sales today are not just a sweep-up of all the soiled odds and ends of a year's merchandising. Store buyers plan months ahead for the freshest, most colorful, most spring-like assortments . . . all priced so temptingly that even January pocketbooks open-up and let you shop.

Of course, the bargain tables are present too . . . and this is the thrifty time to stock your shelves with staple sheets and spreads.

But this year, as never before, there are "specials" on smart fashion-wise bath linens, bed linens, table linens. You can find them, first . . . right here and now in The Christian Science Monitor. Why not look up the White Sales advertisements, read the good news, and see the good buys tomorrow?

1939 EDITION
The Old Farmer's Almanac
Published Every Year Since 1793
15c at all Newsstands—20c by Mail
34 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

NORTH AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
1960 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, Mass.
DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST January 10

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET, BOSTON
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
INTEREST BEGINS JAN. 10
Join Our 1939 Christmas Club

ANNUAL CLEANSING SPECIAL
January Only
Any Regular Garment Cleansed 2 for $1.19
Velvets, Evening Gowns, Fur Trimmed Coats, Knit or Boucle Dresses 2 for $1.69
PILGRIM LAUNDRY
(The Laundry with a Written Guarantee)
65 ALLERTON ST., BOSTON
Highlands 2800

Boston Took Lead With Photography Born Century Ago

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

By most ways of reckoning, today marks the 100th anniversary of that capricious child of optics and chemistry which is named photography.

It was just 100 years ago today that a genial French painter-inventor disclosed to the Academy of Sciences, and to an American painter-inventor, a Charlestown, Mass., boy then visiting in Paris, his secret for retaining the images of light on a chemically prepared surface.

The young gentleman from Charlestown, Samuel F. B. Morse, remembered today as the inventor of the telegraph, brought the substance of Louis Jacques Daguerre's idea to Boston, where he disclosed it to several, including Prof. Samuel L. King and a J. W. Black.

Boston Studio

Just a little more than a year after Daguerre's announcement, a Daguerreotype studio was opened in Boston and it became the fashion—a full two years before Mathew B. Brady opened his New York studio—for the merchant princes of Boston to have their picture taken.

Thus it was that Boston was almost as quick as Paris to have this latest novelty, although full credit for its discovery must go to Daguerre who spent more than a decade in tireless experimentation before he actually accomplished what mankind had dreamed of doing for untold ages.

As it was, Daguerre just got under the wire before the Englishman, William Henry Fox Talbot, announced similar conclusions, taken up from the 1802 experiments of Thomas Wedgwood, the English potter. Daguerre's partner, Nicephore Niepce, had come very close to success before he passed on some years before Daguerre's announcement, but he never made a picture.

Wet Plate Invented

The early Daguerrotypes were interesting; many of them are preserved, but photography as we know it today did not really come to America until after the Scott-Archer discovery of the wet plate in England. It came into use on this side of the water sometime in the early 1850's, and Boston scenes were among the first taken.

In a special drawer of the Boston Public Library's rare-book room, where they are protected by special air conditioning, there are a number of these original prints. Some are faded and the details blurred. Others are bright, fresh, and as sharp as a good photographer would make today. Most of them are dated, but very few disclose the photographer's name, although from the size of the print of many it is fair to assume they were taken by that pioneer Boston photographer whose mammoth camera is pictured here.

Yard-Long Picture

Picture Number One in the accompanying layout is one such print. It measures more than a yard long and about 24 inches wide. It was made, according to information on the back, from the dome of the State House. The camera is pointed out towards the harbor, and the East Boston s'pyards of Donald McKay, the famous builder of Clipper ships, may be seen in the upper left corner. The sticks of many other tall vessels of the "Flying Fifties" are shown in their berths. It is believed that this picture was taken in 1856, and is one of the earliest known. Exposure was probably around 20 minutes.

This long exposure evidently prevented the snapping of the Boston Clippers, for another picture of the harbor, made even some years later, shows a full rigged ship coming up from President Roads, but the movement of the sails clouds the print, making it look like a ghost ship.

There is another view made from the Statehouse dome, presumably at the same time, looking south along what is now Beacon Street. When the print was made, Beacon Street was the Old Mill Dam, extending from Charles Street to Kenmore Square. On both sides almost all the way was water.

2. This shows Court Street, Boston, as it looked during the Franklin Celebration, Sept. 17, 1856. This is the first "action shot" that could be found. The crowd must have posed while the shutter was open, for the waving of a flag on top of one of the buildings makes a hazy effect.

3. Tremont Street, looking north in 1869. This is not a picture notable for its antiquity, but is interesting in showing this section of the city right after the Civil War. Boston Common is in the left background.

Moving Van for Camera

4. Butterfield and his camera. Plates had to be coated within five minutes of use and developed immediately after exposure. Butterfield had to have several assistants and carried his equipment in a large van, which he could darken for developing. It must have been quite an engineering feat to get this camera to the top of the Statehouse.

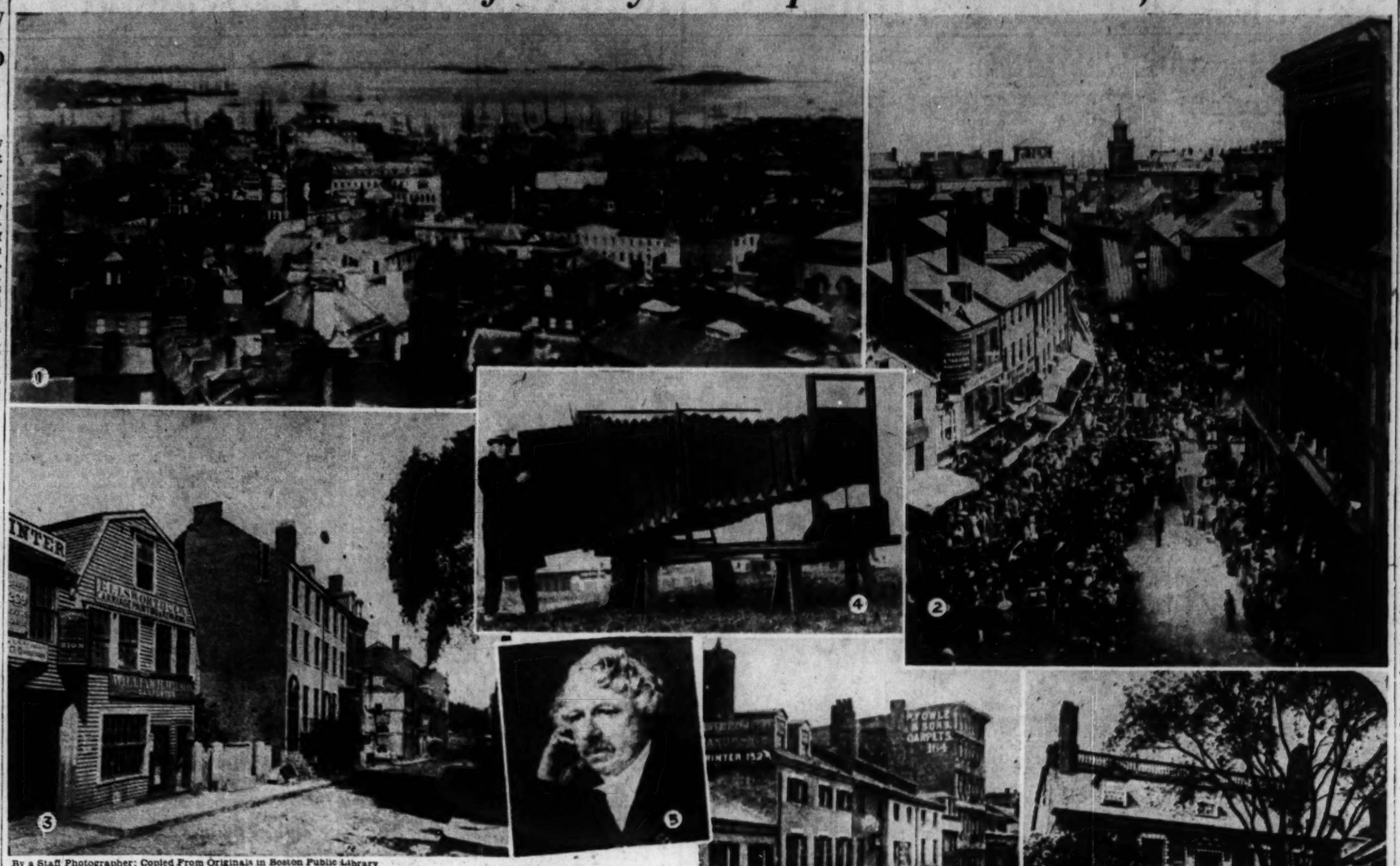
This photograph of Butterfield and his camera was taken in the early 1900's by Frank Colby, Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor, and collector of photographic antiquities.

5. Louis Jacques Daguerre. Early a student of optics, Daguerre was noted as the originator of the Diorama of Paris long before he discovered photography. The Diorama was a large circular building. Spectators stood on a revolving platform in the center and observed a panorama of Paris painted by Daguerre on the inside walls of the building . . . an idea not unlike that for the sphere of the New York World's Fair.

6. Washington Street, looking south from the corner of Milk Street in 1853. This is a very early photograph, taken two years before Brady started using the wet plate. The name of the photographer who took this is unknown, but from the date it is fair to assume that it was among the very first photographs taken by the wet plate process in America.

7. John Hancock's house on Beacon Hill. This stood on Beacon Street in front of the present site of the South wing of the Statehouse extension. A bronze plate on the Statehouse fence marks the location of this house of the first Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the President of the Continental Congress. The house was the scene of many important adventures in the early days of the Nation. Built in 1737, it was demolished in 1863.

The 'Candid Camera' of Yesteryear Required 20 Minutes for a 'Shot'



By a Staff Photographer; Copied From Originals in Boston Public Library

Boston Pictures Show Photography in 19th Century

1. Panorama from Statehouse Dome in early 1850's, showing Donald McKay's Clipper shipyards in East Boston and tall "sticks" of the sailing vessels berthed along the waterfront.

2. Court Street, Boston, as it looked Sept. 17, 1856, for the Franklin Celebration. This is a very early photograph of Boston.

3. Tremont Street, looking North toward the Common in 1869.

4. D. W. Butterfield and his early-day "Candid Camera."

5. Louis Jacques Daguerre, the 100th anniversary of whose invention of photography is celebrated today.

6. Washington Street, looking South from Milk Street, 1853.

7. John Hancock's house on Beacon Hill. The site is now part of the Statehouse grounds. It was demolished in 1863.

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered yesterday in Boston and vicinity follow:

The Rev. Dr. Matthew P. Stapleton, of St. John's Seminary, Brighton, in St. Clement's Church, Back Bay:

"What would you say is the greatest need of mankind today? Is it power? Rather today there is too much power given to individuals. Wealth? The wealthiest are most frequently the unhappiest. Learning? Germany was the most intellectual country in the world, and yet what has it brought her? Better times? Employment for all? We had good times up to 1929, and morals were then at their lowest ebb.

"What then? Isn't there anything which will put us at our ease today? Yes, and we can learn it from our model, Jesus Christ—it is confidence, confidence in God, trust in God. Imitation of Christ by individuals and nations is the only true satisfaction of the serious need of the world."

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Palfrey Perkins in King's Chapel:

"Jesus put an emphasis on the quality which Thomas the Doubter lacked. He emphasized the moral value of things not seen. Facts for Jesus were important, but truth was still more important.

"One might call the words of Jesus, 'Blessed are they that have not seen and yet have believed,' the scientist's beatitude.

"The supreme gift of science is not having seen yet believing. In addition to the labor of amassing and collating facts, is the capacity to see the truth underlying the facts. In like manner, Jesus did not see what was in man, but he believed in the good that is in man. His was a collated faith in the divine deep within man responding to the divine deep without."

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Endecott Osgood in Emmanuel Church:

"The legend of the wise men at the cradle of the Christ-child is again on our calendar. It is true the wise men had been wise but they found a better wisdom. The legend surely implies that they found a superior kind of wisdom in worshipping the Christ-child. May we take it to mean that there is no wisdom which is true, which is not dedicated to the simplicities and the humanities?

"Our age is torn between two uses of wisdom: the use of it for non- or anti-humane purposes and the contributive and humanly constructive use of it. Much of our science is turned into academic or selfishly competitive use. Are we perhaps brain idolators, proud of intellect, cold intellect?

"Surely science which is turned into any kind of warfare is not true wisdom any longer. Is civilization heartless? Perhaps not sweepingly and always, but take the case of Japan, which has jumped in a generation from the days of the Samurai with Bushido ideals and candle-lanterned beauty to militarism and sweatshop factories and arc- and neon-lighted externalism.

"Or listen to Ghandi saying in his quiet and devastating words that we invent great inventions and do not know how to use them for human good. The story of Frankenstein has ghastly implications. Shall we allow manipulated robots to conquer the humanities?"

* * *

The Rev. Dana McLean Greeley in Arlington Street Church:

"Civilization is not a condition of life measured by material adornments such as palaces and parks, highways and bridges and skyscrapers. It is a profound peace and prosperity of the soul. It is an inward achievement of life. We can no more think of civilization without spiritual sensitiveness and fortitude than we can think of the home without love or of modern education without the scientific attitude.

"The darkness in which the world is enshrouded today is a spiritual darkness. Man's greatest want is a spiritual want. The church as an institution is provided to meet the spiritual needs of men, and there is no other institution created to this end. It alone bears eternal witness to the transcendent order of reality impinging upon this world. It alone serves as a constant reminder to man of his highest duty to God and to his neighbor and to himself.

"Our own interpretation, however, insists that the church can exercise no more authority than it earns. Its words are hollow unless they be spoken out of the heart, and its mission is mockery unless consecrated lives make up its body. We are the church.

"The church's mission is twofold, with reference to the individual and to society. It must give the individual light and power. It must feed him the bread of life. The church is an emancipating force that liberates the best in us.

"The church also has a mission to perform to society. Its work begins with the individual but does not stop there. The individual must carry its light and its power into the world. If it has served him, then let him serve humanity."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Pier	Port	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Harding	Jan. 11	60, North River	Southampton Jan. 19	Jan. 10 8:00 pm	Jan. 11 8:00 am
†Am Merchant	Jan. 13	60, North River	Plymouth Jan. 22	Jan. 12 8:00 pm	Jan. 13 12 noon
†Paris	Jan. 14	88, North River	Plymouth Jan. 21	Jan. 13 8:00 pm	Jan. 14
*Rex	Jan. 14	92, North River	Gibraltar Jan. 20	Jan. 13 8:00 pm	Jan. 14 7:30 a m 9:00 am

†Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. *Italy and Mediterranean countries.

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunalei	San Francisco Jan. 17	Jan. 12 4:00 pm	Jan. 13 7:30 pm
Aorangi	Victoria Jan. 18	Jan. 13 4:00 pm	Jan. 13 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco Feb. 1	Jan. 26 4:00 pm	Jan. 26 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro Feb. 3	Jan. 28 4:00 pm	Jan. 28 7:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Russia	Victoria Jan. 21	Jan. 16 4:00 pm	Jan. 16 7:30 pm

Passenger Mail—Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number, and date of sailing and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing times given above.

Air-Mail Service—Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean, and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays). Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Foreign Policy Speaker Shows Effect of Arms

The vast economic and political consequences of the world armaments race, which is now costing five times as much as the race which preceded the World War, were described to Boston members of the Foreign Policy Association on Saturday.

The effects of the race were outlined and deplored by William T. Stone, Vice-President of the Association and its Washington representative, at a luncheon at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

The armament race today differs from its predecessor not only in size, but in the tremendous upset it has brought about in the national economies, first, of the totalitarian countries and, second, of the European democracies, Mr. Stone declared.

Mr. Stone gave the following estimates of world armaments expenditures from the eve of the World War to the present day:

1914—3.5 billion dollars.
1932—3.7 billion dollars.
1935—8.7 billion dollars.
1937—15.4 billion dollars.
1938—17.5 billion dollars.

He pointed out the expenditures in 1932, the lowest year since the war, were higher than the highest year preceding the war. He also made the following comparison:

"The armaments expenditures did not affect the internal economies before the war; but they have become the dominant factor internally recently. State investment in nonproductive enterprises has raised prices, made jobs, threatened ruinous inflation or national bankruptcy."

High School Editors To Get Practical Talk

More than 400 high school journalists throughout Boston will hear talks on the many phases of journalism by local newspaper men at the first annual Greater Boston Press Conference, in Northeastern University Auditorium, Jan. 14.

The Conference, sponsored by Northeastern's undergraduate newspaper, is designed "to improve the caliber of secondary school publications, to the ultimate benefit of collegiate publications."

Among the speakers will be Alfred H. Marchant, Advertising Director of The Boston Post; Clifford R. Davis, also of the Post; Will Cloney, Boston Herald; Ralph Blagden, The Christian Science Monitor; Willard DeLue, Boston Globe; and Lincoln O'Brien, Editor and Publisher of the Boston Transcript.

Quincy Mayor Bans Beano Door Prizes

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy today banned all door prizes and "jackpot" prizes at beano games in the city with the notice that more drastic regulations were being compiled.

Simultaneously the Mayor warned beano operators that their co-operation with public opinion, which has been aroused by the gambling element, would guarantee them a longer livelihood.

WPA Workers In R. I. to Organize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 9—With more than 900 persons scheduled to be removed from the WPA rolls and transferred to other relief agencies, the Workers Alliance will attempt to organize the 16,000 now employed on either Federal or State projects.

Roland Roberts, who is directing the movement, has called a special meeting in National Polish Hall, Olneyville, for the purpose of perfecting a program to check the transfers and the reductions in income which will result.

In addition to the men, women are said to be scheduled for care under Mothers' Aid and Bureau of Dependent Children where their wages will be less than they are now receiving.

Director Roberts said that an executive board has been named from members in Warwick and Woonsocket and that this board will hear reports of the transfers and dismissals at the meeting.

Letters will be sent to the Rhode Island Congressmen asking them to support the proposal that Congress appropriate sufficient funds to assure the continuance of the WPA until the end of the fiscal year.

The new local here will be asked also to pass a resolution seeking permission to sit in on a conference of Mayors, called by Mayor Albert F. Reurat of Warwick for the purpose of discussing the new WPA program.

Republican Women Plan Victory Dinner Jan. 13

The Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts will hold a victory dinner on Friday, Jan. 13, at the Hotel Bradford at 7 p. m. A reception preceding the dinner, at 6:30, will be held, and the guests of honor will be Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mrs. Saltonstall; Lieut-Gov. Horace T. Cahill and Mrs. Cahill; Secretary of the Commonwealth Frederic W. Cook and Mrs. Cook; State Treasurer William E. Hurley and Mrs. Hurley; and State Auditor Russell A. Wood and Mrs. Wood.

Mrs. Edward H. Rugg, President of the Club, will be toastmaster. Both reception and dinner are open to all members of the Club and their friends.

Foley Faces Race Board Ouster

Unless Thomas R. Foley, Hurley-appointed member of the State Racing Commission, follows the resignation course adopted by George G. Moyse, another racing commissioner, he will be subjected tomorrow to the first of several prospective ouster proceedings during the administration of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

The proceedings are scheduled to open before Governor Saltonstall at 9:45 a. m. in the State House. Martin Witte has been engaged as counsel by Mr. Foley.

Although previously Mr. Moyse had refused to resign upon demand of Governor Saltonstall, yesterday he submitted a letter of resignation in which he said:

"As a lifelong Republican, I have served my party and the Commonwealth for 19 years in the Legislature and before that service I served my country as a soldier. Governor Saltonstall is my new commander-in-chief so that I regard it as my duty to obey his request."

The Governor later announced he would submit the name of Mr. Moyse's successor at Wednesday's meeting of the Executive Council. It is also expected the Foley ouster hearing will have been completed by that time so that the Council may vote on Mr. Foley's removal.

Mr. Moyse and Mr. Foley were appointed last month by Former Governor Charles F. Hurley. Contrary to the written demand of Mr. Saltonstall, these commissioners rushed through public hearings regarding horse race tracks and assigned racing dates for the coming year. Under the schedule, the best dates were assigned to the unbuilt Westport track of which James H. Connors, brother-in-law of Mr. Foley, is President. Charges against Mr. Foley, it is believed, will include the allegation that he attempted to place Mr. Connors in control of Massachusetts horse racing.

Meanwhile, Governor Saltonstall is still awaiting the resignations of James G. Reardon, State Commissioner of Education, and Thomas H Green, State Commissioner of Civil Service. Ouster proceedings will be started against both unless their resignations are received within a short time.

Mr. Reardon is under fire in connection with the alleged wasteful and illegal expenditure of hurricane and flood funds in his department, while Mr. Green must answer to charges of inefficient and illegal operation of his department. Both men have announced their intention to fight removal.

Bleachery Plant In Peabody Closed

PEABODY, Mass., Jan. 9 (AP)—A strike of employees affiliated with the Textile Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.) today closed the plant of the Danvers Bleachery, employing 700 persons.

Wilfred Levesque, Business Agent of the Independent Sheeting Workers Union, said his organization had a contract with the company and would make efforts to reopen the plant by supplying workers.

The plant closed after more than 100 pickets took up stations at the mill gates this morning. T. W. O. C. officials said the strike was called as a result of a dispute concerning the cleaning of machinery.

Mr. Levesque called a meeting of the independent workers and announced he would make an effort to carry out the terms of his union's contract with the bleachery by obtaining workers from the Naumkeag Mills in nearby Salem.

T. W. O. C. officials claimed more than 75 per cent of the bleachery workers were members of their union, while Mr. Levesque said only 15 per cent belonged to that union.

Do Your Lamps Give Comfortable Seeing!

Your eyes like plenty of well shaded light for seeing tasks. Let an I. E. S. approved lamp give you this "comfortable light." See one at our store.

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The Reed Laundry Co.
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Concord, N. H., Tel. 102
Rug Cleaning Dept. Connected

FRENCH'S

The Weather forecast says—plenty of snow ahead, so you want to be prepared to look your sportiest when you prove what an excellent ski pupil you've been!

You'll want a suit for many uses even if you don't Ski.

Ski Pants . . . . $3.95 to $5.95
Ski Suits . . . . $7.95 to $19.50
Windbreakers . . . $5.00 to $5.95

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National State Capital Bank
CONCORD, N. H.
Equipped to Render First-Class Banking Service in All Departments
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I. REED GOURLEY, *Vice-President and Cashier*
FRITZ H. GUSTAFSON, *Assistant Cashier*

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Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence
EXTRAORDINARY!
Sale of Fine Fur Coats
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Eye-Opening Values You Cannot Miss!
When Have You Seen Furs Like These for $100?
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- 12 Mink-Dyed Muskrats
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- 5 Black Pony Coats
- 1 Black Caracul with SILVER FOX COLLAR!
- 6 Kaffa Caraculs
- 6 Black Persian Caraculs
- 4 Eel Grey Caraculs
- 10 Black Moire Caraculs
- 5 Krimmer Caraculs
- 20 Manitoba Seals
- 1 Leopard Cat
- 1 Civet Cat

Take escalator to Fur Shop, Second Floor

RAMBLER ROSE
STERLING BY TOWLE
Modern — Vibrant — Delightful to own
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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Cherry & Webb's Old Fashioned Bargain Day
Friday, January 13
Specials in every department! Remarkable savings on mid-winter and early spring apparel and accessories for women and children. Plan *now* to get your share of these outstanding values!
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Wanted, connection with live-wire Truck distributors for Merritt's Beaten Biscuits, in large cities. Write for complete information to
MERRITT'S BEATEN BISCUIT CO.
Montgomery, Alabama

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Transparent, have clear, permanent figures, hold fast and are practically indestructible. The original and only marker to include all these features. Reader's Liberty Pocket sizes.
Set of thirty postpaid $1.00
Crayon marking set 25 cents
THE PERFECT MARKER
Box 134, Yonkers, N. Y.

Queen's to Test Crimson—Olympics Practically Out of Provincial Play-Offs

Strong Canadian Six Visits Harvard at Garden Tonight

International Intercollegiate Hockey

	W	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
McGill	2	0	12	2	4
Toronto	1	0	11	1	2
Queen's	1	0	1	0	2
Princeton	1	1	6	10	2
Dartmouth	0	1	0	1	0
Yale	0	1	2	5	0
Harvard	0	1	1	11	0
Montreal	0	1	3	6	0

Results Jan. 7

Toronto 11, Harvard 1.
Princeton 6, Montreal 3.
McGill 5, Yale 2.
Queen's 1, Dartmouth 0.

New England Intercollegiate Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Agst	P.C.
Boston College	2	0	15	3	1.000
Boston University	1	0	8	3	1.000
Colby	1	1	8	12	.500
Northeastern	1	2	13	20	.333
M. I. T.	0	2	7	13	.000
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	.000
Bowdoin	0	0	0	0	.000
Middlebury	0	0	0	0	.000

Result Jan. 7

Boston College 7, Colby 0.

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Considerably dazed by their 11-to-1 rout at the hands of a smooth-skating University of Toronto sextet Saturday night, Harvard's varsity forces will attempt to even the score against Canadian opposition in the Triple I League when they face off at the Garden tonight against the skaters from Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

Coach Clark Hodder of the Crimson plans no changes in his lines or defense, and will start Vin Freedley again in goal. His first wave will be the Joe Patrick-Capt. Austie Harding-Warren Winslow combination, which turned in an iron-man stunt against Toronto by playing nearly 13 minutes of the first period, in which there was no scoring. On defense he will again use Charlie Houghton and Win Jameson, who looked alternately good and bad against the Varsity Blue.

Queen's Unbeaten

Queen's, which finished in the runner-up position to McGill in league play last year, is bringing to Boston another strong team built around a net-full of veterans. So far this year, the Tricolor forces have been unbeaten in intercollegiate competition, and list victories over Clarkson twice, Dartmouth, and a tie with Southern California.

Harvard will do well tonight to keep its eye on Williamson and Pourpore, the two wings on the first forward line. Pourpore is the lad who scored the only goal in the game against Dartmouth Saturday, and is the same wing who accounted for three goals against Harvard last year. Williamson a year ago scored three goals and had one assist.

The other veteran on the first team is Capt. Truman at right defense, while the remaining positions are filled by Bob Nielson at center, J. Nielson at left defense, and J. Burrows in goal. The Canadians also have a veteran second line in Bob Cowley (younger brother of Bill of the Bruins), at center, flanked by J. Carver and R. Hepburn.

Harvard's New System

Though Harvard is hardly being given a chance to return to Cambridge the winner, several encouraging signs have been noticed about the team which auger well for its future. Under the new coaching regime of Clark Hodder, a new system has been installed. In previous games this season, particularly in the loss to B. U., the boys threw the system to the winds when they got behind.

Saturday night, however, despite the avalanche of goals by the Canadians, Harvard kept on trying its new ideas, instead of losing its head or reverting to the five-men-at-the-blue-line-and-let-them-come-to-you type of game often used last year. Some day, somewhere, Harvard will surprise.

In other Triple I League games tonight, Dartmouth takes on Toronto, while Montreal visits Yale at New Haven. The next league contests come Saturday when the Princeton Tiger—victorious over the Crimson in two games out of three in an informal Christmas series at Lake Placid—stalks into the Arena to have another go at the Johnnies. Elsewhere on Saturday, Yale will meet Dartmouth at Hanover. These games will also be the first in Quadrangular League play.

Games at Arena

As for the New England Intercollegiate League, the only games to be played in Boston will occur Thursday, when M. I. T. meets the University of New Hampshire and Northeastern plays host to Middlebury. Both contests will be staged at the Arena.

Boston University, which lost its place at the head of the league when Boston College trounced a legweary Colby Mule 7 to 7 last Saturday, travels to New Hampshire tomorrow to meets the Wildcats. This game, as well as several others throughout New England, will be played only if outdoor ice returns.

Northeastern, which dropped one place in the standing by virtue of its loss to Colby Friday, will be forced to play several weeks without their stellar defenseman, Lou Cunningham, who suffered a mishap to his nose. Middlebury lost to Army Saturady, 3 to 0.

* * *

By losing to the Lachine Rapides 3 to 1 yesterday, the Boston Olympics practically elimianted themselves from the league play-offs next month. . . . Despite their 5-to-2 win Saturday evening, the locals must take practically every game to make fouth place, the last position which counts. . . . And with four of the remaining 10 games scheduled to be played across the border, the outlook looks none too cheerful. . . . It's Cornwall and Lachine for the boys next week end—with the games up there. . . . At this writing, despite the team's record, several of the lads should reecive honorable mention—Frankie Spain, Paul Guibord, and those two paragons of goalies, Tom Moon and Ted Frazier.

* * *

The Junior Olympics did a little better than the Seniors yesterday and won their fourth straight league victory over Brookville Hockey Club of Brockton, 5 to 1. . . . In the other league game, the Marquette Club of Providence defeated Springfield Braves 4 to 2. . . . The Juniors are now in undisputed possession of first place in the New England Amateur League.

Eastern Cage Races Begin

Eastern Intercollegiate League

Team	W	L	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Pennsylvania	1	0	41	29	1.000
Dartmouth	0	0	. .	. .	.000
Harvard	0	0	. .	. .	.000
Columbia	0	0	. .	. .	.000
Princeton	0	0	. .	. .	.000
Yale	0	0	. .	. .	.000
Cornell	0	1	29	41	.000

Result Saturday

Pennsylvania 41, Cornell 29.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—After carefully lifting the lid to take a preliminary peek last Saturday, the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League and Conference both haul the cover off and feast their eyes this week.

Five games are on the league schedule and four are listed for the conference. By Saturday there should be a fairly good indication as to whether Pennsylvania and Carnegie Tech will live up to their opening-game performances.

Penn, belonging to the questionable division in the league this season, conquered the highly-regarded Cornell team, 41-29, Saturday as Tony Mischo and Chuck Diven scored 23 points between them. Carnegie, which plays its first three games on its home court, opened with a 49-43 triumph over West Virginia with nearly every member of the Skibo squad taking part. Gordon Combs was high scorer with 20 points.

Tonight Temple, 1938 conference champion and rated the best team in the East if not in the entire country last season, plays Georgetown at Washington in the conference opener for both teams. The Owls have not been so impressive this winter, lacking several of last year's stars, while Georgetown, under the new coaching of Elmer Ripley, has not met tough opposition in winning four games.

Carnegie plays Pitt, rated an important title contended again this year, tomorrow night, and Georgetown makes a two-day trip at the end of the week to play Carnegie at Pittsburgh Friday and West Virginia at Morgantown Saturday.

Pennsylvania is scheduled to play twice this week. The Quakers visit New Haven Wednesday for a tilt with Yale, which should not be an especially tough customer, then returns home Saturday to meet Dartmouth, the defending champion, which is favored to repeat.

Besides these championship games, the league and conference teams take on some strenuous outside competition. Columbia and Cornell both tackle a strong Army team, the Lions playing at West Point Wednesday and the Cadets visiting Ithaca Saturday. Dartmouth meets Colgate tomorrow. Princeton faces Syracuse Wednesday, and Penn State, which does not begin conference competition for another week, takes on Bucknell and Muhlenberg. Temple meets Marquette Friday in the feature game of a Philadelphia double-header which also pits City College of New York against St. Joseph.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

United States tennis rankings put Wilmer Allison and Helen Jacobs at top for second and fourth years in row, respectively.

Guibord and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan Head New England Tennis Ranking

Paul Guibord of Melrose, former Dartmouth tennis and hockey star, and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge have been given top ranking among the tennis players of New England, according to the annual rankings of the New England Lawn Tennis Association.

Guibord, who ranked fourth last year, dominated the small-tournament field in this region last summer and jumped over both Albert Horton, 3d, of Providence, and Charles Swanson of Providence, who dropped one position from their one-two ranking last year. The first three positions in women's singles remained the same this year with Mrs. Fabyan being followed by Katherine Winthrop and Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson, both of Brookline.

Rankings were made by Frederick McG. Bundy of Gloucester, Chairman of the Committee; J. Brooks Fenno, Jr., and Henry R. Guild of Boston, and Percy C. Rogers of Exeter, N. H. Mrs. George Wightman of Brookline and A. Nicholas Reggio of Boston, served in an advisory capacity.

The selections follow:

Men's Singles—1, Paul Guibord, Massachusetts; 2, Albert Horton 3d, Rhode Island; 3, Charles E. Swanson, Rhode Island; 4, John Gow, Connecticut; 5, Sanford Webster, Rhode Island; 6, David Burt, Connecticut; 7, Robert Decker, Massachusetts; 8, Sumner Rodman, Massachusetts; 9; Albert Stitt, Massachusetts; 10, Hendricks Kulick, Massachusetts.

Men's Doubles—1, Gow and Holbrook Hyde, Connecticut; 2, Horton and Swanson, Rhode Island; 3, Rodman and Harrison Rowbotham, Massachusetts; 4, Robert E. Bowditch and Edwin Higginbottom, Massachusetts; 5, Guibord and Stitt, Massachusetts.

Women's Singles—1, Mrs. Marshal Fabyan, Jr., Massachusetts; 2, Miss Katharine Winthrop, Massachusetts; 3, Mrs. M. M. Johnson, Jr., Massachusetts; 4, Mrs. D. E. Cameron, Massachusetts; 5, Mrs. E. B. Corbiere, Massachusetts; 6, Miss Virginia Ellis, Massachusetts; 7, Mrs. Philip Theobold, Massachusetts; 8, Miss Cissy Madden, Massachusetts; 9, Miss Dorothy Wightman, Massachusetts; 10, Miss Emily Lincoln, Massachusetts; 11, Miss Argyll Rice, Connecticut; 12, Mrs. Seth Crawford, Massachusetts; 13, Miss Poly Morrill, Massachusetts; 14, Miss Baba Madden, Massachusetts; 15, Miss Katherine Hubbell, Massachusetts.

Women's Doubles—1, Miss Winthrop and Mrs. Johnson, Massachusetts; 2, Mrs. C. R. Mabley and Mrs. Corbiere, Massachusetts; 3, Mrs. Theobold and Miss Ellis, Massachusetts; 4, Miss Cissy Madden and Miss Wightman, Massachusetts; 5, Mrs. Whitfield Painter and Miss Polly Morrill, Massachusetts.

Junior Boys (under 18)—1, William Powers, Massachusetts; 2, Arthur Prochaska, Connecticut; 3, Albert Everts Jr., Massachusetts; 4, Robert Freedman, Massachusetts; 5, Donald M. Manchester, Massachusetts; 6, Donald Martin, Rhode Island.

Junior Boys (under 15)—1, John Washburn, New Hampshire; 2, Stockwell Everts, Massachusetts; 3, Bruce Daniels, Massachusetts; 4, George Wright, Massachusetts; 5, Bennett Wightman, Massachusetts; 6, Jack Gile, New Hampshire.

Junior Doubles—1, Freedman and Martin; 2, Power and Prochaska; 3, Everts and Manchester.

Junior Girls (under 18)—1, Marguerita (Cissy) Madden; 2, Dorothy Wightman; 3, Mercedes (Baba) Madden; 4, Katherine Hubbell; 5, Dorothy Bruno; 6, Martha Eliot; 7, Lois Ladd; 8, Frances Keyes; 9, Shirlee White; 10, Priscilla Tapley.

Junior Girls (under 15)—1, Marguerita (Cissy) Madden; 2, Jean Drake; 3, Norma Meister; 4, Dolly Greene; 5, Polly Kimball; 6, Margaret Howe; 7, Carolyn Murphy; 8, Helen Carroll; 9, Elizabeth Howe; 10, Eleanor Jones; 11, Gilda Ciccone; 12, Barbara Peabody; 13, Eleanor Cole; 14, Janet Murphy; 15, Jane Norton.

Pick American For Challenge

By the Associated Press

Melbourne, Aust., Jan. 9.

The Australian Lawn Tennis Association announced today that Australia again would challenge for the Davis Cup this year in the American Zone.

Chick Clicks —By Pap'

CHICK HARBERT
WHERE'S THE FIRE?
HE URSET GUS MORELAND, THE MEDALIST, IN THE NATIONAL AMATEUR AT OAKMONT
-THE BATTLE CREEK, MICH., YOUTH PACED THE AMATEURS IN THE RECENT $10,000 MIAMI OPEN OVER THE MIAMI SPRINGS GOLF COURSE
HE WOUND UP WITH A RECORD EQUALLING 66 ON THE LAST ROUND
HARBERT CRASHED INTO THE NATIONAL PICTURE IN 1937 WHEN HE WON THE MICHIGAN OPEN WITH 268 STROKES, 20 UNDER PAR.
Pap'
All Rights Reserved by The Associated Press

Vaughns Make Eastern Skating A Family Affair

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Jane and Arthur Vaughn, sister and brother, made the Eastern Figure Skating Championships a family affair Saturday by capturing both the women's and men's senior singles titles.

Jane, 17-year-old Philadelphia girl, placed fourth in the National women's senior competition last year and dominated the free skating routine of her class Saturday after trailing slightly Friday in the "school" or compulsory figures.

Charlotte Walthour of New York, National junior champion competing for the first time as a senior, placed second, Phebe Tucker, another New Yorker, was third.

"Buddy" Vaughn, aged 14, had no great difficulty defeating Edward Berkson of New York in the men's seniors.

To add further to Philadelphia's prestige in the tournament, William Grimditch of that city won the men's junior title by beating Warren Goodman of the same city.

Little Yvonne Sherman of New York won the women's junior championship with Roberta Jenkis of Providence, R. I., second.

Mr. and Mrs. William Burns, Jr., of Bear Mountain, N. Y., won the senior Paris competition with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Polt of Rye, N. Y., second.

George Boltres and Nettie C. Prantel of New York won the junior pairs with Allan Klots and Gertrude Meredith of New York second and Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Wilkinson of Buffalo third.

Joseph K. Savage, President of the American Figure Skating Association, and Nettie Prantel won both the waltz and ten-step dance events with Harold Hartshorne and Sandy MacDonald and Otto Dallmary and Mary Natwick third in both. All are from New York.

The men's and women's novice singles, completed yesterday, were won by Douglas Hamilton of Baltimore and Marlene Fegley of Philadelphia.

Sporting Around the Hub

Unbeaten Tufts at Brown

The undefeated record of Tufts' high-scoring basketball five is challenged again on Wednesday when the Jumbos travel to Providence for a game with the Brown varsity. The Bears took their first four engagements, finding the basket for better than 50 points in each, but since the holiday recess have dropped successive battles to West Point and Rhode Island State. Brown scored a 53-to-31 triumph over Harvard at Cambridge.

* * *

The Jumbos, however, expect to meet their toughest opposition of the season at Providence. The Bears are due to come back, and they may do it Wednesday. Tufts has taken Northeastern, Bates, Clark and Harvard in stride, beating the Crimson at Cousens Gym Saturday night, 44 to 29.

* * *

The Crimson made a sad showing against Tufts, but nevertheless heads for the opening Eastern Intercollegiate League test at Cornell Wednesday with optimism. The Ithacans booted their league opener with Penn Saturday. On Friday, Harvard comes back to Cambridge for a league contest with Princeton.

* * *

Other local basketball games find Northeastern playing Rhode Island State at Kingston tomorrow evening, and University of Maine varsity here Saturday; M. I. T. Engineers facing Lowell Textile at the Hangar, Friday; B. U. going against Worcester Tech Wednesday and traveling to Providence for a Brown game Friday.

* * *

At a dinner in the Bellevue Hotel Thursday evening, the State Athletic Committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars will announce a statewide athletic program.

* * *

Baseball interest here has shifted from Fenway Park to the Allston Beehive. Bob Quinn is holding up the printing of his 1939 club roster because he expects to make another trade. Bob already has won bartering honors for the winter season.

* * *

Stove league sessions at Fenway Park subside with the departure of Joe Cronin. The Red Sox manager leaves soon for Sarasota, and will be at Hot Springs, Ark., by the first week in February.

* * *

A pony goal scored in an overtime play-off period defeated Harvard varsity poloists, 14 to 13, Saturday night at the Commonwealth Armory. Their opponents, Satirev, enlarged their two-goal handicap to a 13-all score in the sixth chukker after a fine exhibition of riding and team work strategy displayed by both teams.

* * *

Gay Dillingham, superbly mounted, did most of the goal making, as he unfortunately did most of the fouling. The new foul rules kept spectators, players, and even Referee Lieutenant Cushman in a quandary during most of the evening.

* * *

In class B, Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham's expert malleting brought the Field Artillery a 12-to-6 victory over Harvard's second Junior Varsity team. General Needham was mounted on the well-known dapple gray Maxie in the opening period. In the class C play-offs, Harvard's freshmen stood a defeat at the hands of Newport, with a score of 8 to 5.

* * *

Dartmouth's sophomore basketball ace, Gus Broberg, is establishing an amazing record on the court. The big forward has converted 35 free throws in 36 attempts, sinking four as the Green defeated B. U. Saturday at Hanover.

* * *

Glenn Cunningham, apparently, is greater than ever this winter, and New England's track following awaits with keen interest his return to the Boston Garden boards next month.

* * *

Briefs . . . The University Club's William E. Holden won a leg on the Middlesex Bowl, coveted squash racquets trophy, by defeating Richard V. Wakeman of the Union Boat Club on Saturday . . . The match was decided in five games . . . Harvard went through its twenty-sixth straight swimming meet without a setback Saturday, taking Greenwood Memorial by 51 to 24 . . . Sophomore Frank Powers starred with victories in the 100 and 220-yard freestyles . . . Paul Guibord, of Melrose, the former Dartmouth ace, is one of the outstanding athletes in the East . . . He has reached the top in both amateur golf and hockey.

Kosky Duckpin Champ

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Ben Kosky of Bridgeport, Conn., spared in the final frame to mark a 1,936 total for first place and $1,000 in the United States duckpin sweepstakes.

Kosky nosed out Nick Tronsky of Willimantic, Conn., by three pins. Nova Hamilton of Baltimore was third with a 1,926 total.

Richmond, Va., bowlers rolled these totals: George Demeres, 1,868; Ray Barnes, 1,840; Chubby McNew, 1,805; John Hudson, 1,750.

Colgate Bests Dartmouth

OLD FORGE, N. Y., Jan. 9 (AP)—Colgate University's ski team defeated Dartmouth by piling up 296.50 points to the latter's 288.2.

The skiers came to Old Forge to finish their meet because of thawing conditions on Colgate's course near Hubbardsville, N. Y., where the competition began.

College Hockey

Army 3, Middlebury 0.
Princeton 6, Montreal 3.
Hamilton 2, Mass. State 1.

Michigan Board Would Separate From Pro Teams

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 9 (AP)—The University of Michigan Board in Control of Physical Education proposed today that colleges which subsidize athletes or award "athletic scholarships" be barred from membership in the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

It said that the "stigma attached to an institution that did not belong to such a national group could not long be endured."

The proposal, contained in a 20-page report signed by Chairman Ralph W. Aigler, said college teams of "scholarship holders and the like" should be "grouped with the New York Giants and the Washington Redskins," and asserted that "professional and semi-professional teams" should "play among themselves."

"Sooner or later," the report said, "there must be a separation of those institutions which look upon intercollegiate athletics as mere adjuncts of educational programs . . from those whose teams are made up of hired performers. . . . It has already become increasingly evident that the former group is not finding it desirable to schedule games with those of the latter."

The report said that University of Michigan football income for the 1938 season was "approximately $90,000" larger than the $192,618.10 reported for the 1937 season.

Manufacturers To Follow Definite Golf Ball Design

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Archie M. Reid, re-elected president of the United States Golf Association, announces that golf ball manufacturers finally have agreed to adhere to definite specifications designed to limit the ball to its present distance qualities.

The U. S. G. A. has felt for several years that an increasingly "lively" ball was a hazard, since it enabled even the poorest duffer to hit long drives and threatened to make par a joke as far as tournament golfers were concerned.

Reid, of Hastings-on-Hudson, told the association at its annual meeting the stymie rule, introduced for a one-year trial in 1938, would be continued for the present.

"The executive committee plans to make a thorough check this year," Reid added, "and therefore has decided to give the rule another test."

The rule permits lifting of the nearer ball when it is within six inches of the cup as well as when within six inches of the other ball.

Reid was re-elected unanimously. Other officers who served with him in 1938 were continued. They are: Vice-Presidents, Harold W. Pierce of Brookline, Mass., and R. Arthur Wood of Highland Park, Ill.; Secretary, Frank M. Hardt, Haverford, Pa.; Treasurer, Jess W. Sweetser, New York; Counsel, Charles W. Littlefield, Montclair, N. J.

Columbia Lions May Offer Team To Upset E. I. Basketball Race

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Anyone looking for an upset in this year's Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League race need go no farther than the gym on Morningside Heights where Paul Mooney is preparing his Columbia squad.

Despite the fact that Columbia finished in a tie for fourth with Cornell last season, winning 6 and losing 6, there is every evidence the Lions will have a fast, well rounded and admirably conditioned team for the fray.

Four first stringers from last year remain. Three good reserves also are on hand and at least four sophomores are expected to bid hard for varsity berths.

Art Radvilas, back on the football team, is at center on a tentative first team. With him are Capt. Tom Macioce and Ed Anderson, guards, and Sam Retano and Jack Naylor, the latter also a football player, forwards.

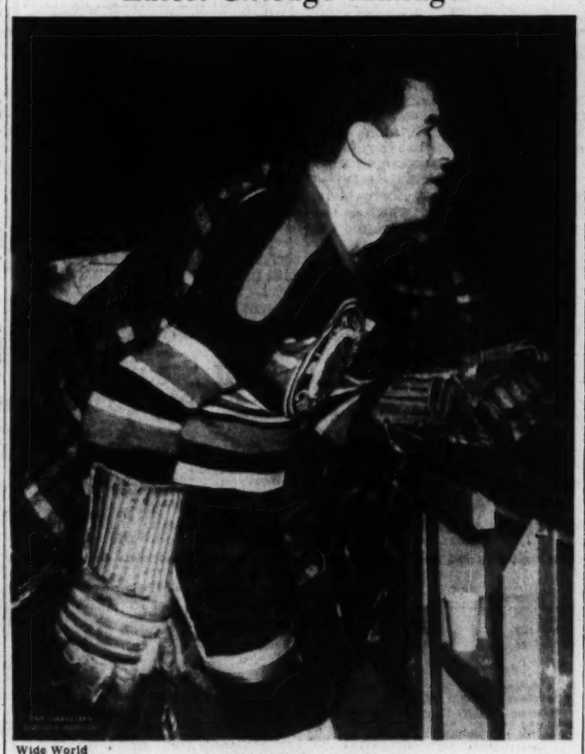
Mooney expects plenty of help from Albie Meyers, a mite of 5ft. 6in., who looks like the best ball handler on the squad. Meyers will be used as a play maker and stands first in the wealth of reserve material.

Two other first string alternates threaten to be heard from. They are Jack Gilligan and Harry Rafal. Frank Stulgaitis, captain-elect of football, has turned out and will offer plenty of opposition.

From last year's good freshman team come numerous replacements. Among them are Les Stanczyk and Vad Medvedeff, centers, and Carlo Adams and Bob Richmond, forwards. Medvedeff looks like the best of the lot and has been used frequently in scrimmages. If he continues to improve Radvilas may be moved to another position.

As usual the basis of the Lion attack is speed. If Meyers can handle the ball calmly and Macioce retains his ability as a set shot artist Mooney believes the attack will be versatile and consistent. He expects Columbia to be better than last year and there is just a suspicion he thinks they will be downright good.

Latest Chicago Manager



Wide World

Paul Thompson

Making His Debut as Co-Manager With Carl Voss of the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League

Dodgers Keep Sukeforth

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers today announced the retention of Clyde Sukeforth, veteran catcher, as manager of their Elmira, N. Y., farm club in the Eastern League.

Sukeforth, manager of Elmira for the last three seasons and winner of the league play-offs in 1937 and 38, was offered a job in the Southern Association, but chose to remain in the Dodgers' organization when offered a substantial increase in salary.

Inter-Am Deal

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 9 (AP)—Hubert J. Wilson, a wing, and Joe McGoldrick, veteran defense man, come to Providence from the Springfield Indians in an Inter-American Hockey League deal, it was announced today by Jean Dubuc, manager of the Providence team. Providence sends Norman Schultz, a wing, and Maurice Croghan, defense man, to Springfield in return.

College Swimming

Pennsylvania 18, Penn State 5.
Yale 38, Alumni 28.
Amherst 55, Worcester Tech 20.
Bowdoin 50, Mass. Tech 35.
Princeton 64, Lehigh 11.
Columbia 43, Rutgers 27.
Harvard 51, Greenwood Memorial Club 24.

European Pair Skaters Feature Graceful Lifts

Foreign artists headlined in the "Ice Follies of 1939" will include Idi Papez and Karl Zwack of Vienna, when the big touring skating extravaganza opens at the Boston Garden on Wednesday night for a five-day run of seven performances, including matinees on Jan. 14 and 15.

Austrian and European pair champions and stars of the Olympic Games, these two world renowned skaters have been performing as a pair for eight years. They turned professional a little over a year ago and coming to the United States joined "Ice Follies" on its national tour. There are still many major cities that have not seen this famous pair from Vienna, and those cities that have seen Papez and Zwack will welcome their return.

Always in Pairs

Zwack and Miss Papez have never skated in single numbers since they formed their ice partnership eight years ago. In 50 national and international amateur championship tournaments on the continent, they won 40 first-place prizes and have appeared together in Austria, Germany, Holland, France, England, Italy, Hungary, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Canada and the United States, where they have always been hailed as masters of the art of pair skating.

They are proficient in every figure of the old world skating routine, but specialize in lifts—long graceful swoops down the ice rink, with one skater holding the other high in the air. "Lifts" are perhaps the most difficult in all pair skating routines, not only because they require physical strength and athletic, acrobatic ability, but because there are so few skating pairs in the world who can perform them without sacrificing rhythm and the smooth flow of the skating figure.

Large Cast in Show

The cast of "Ice Follies of 1939" includes such internationally well known artists of the steel blades as Bess Ehrhardt; Evelyn Chandler, noted acrobatic skater; Roy Shipstad, the whirling "Human Top;" Eddie Shipstad and Oscar Johnson, the famous funnymen of the ice; Everett McGowan and Ruth Mack, Apache dancers; Heinie Brock, the current ice skating comic; Harris Legg; Bruce Mapes, American professional figure skating champion; Osborne Colson, Canadian Amateur Figure Skating champion for the past two years; Les Hamilton, Valerie Fink and LaVerne Busher, comely pair skating duo; Ann Haroldson from Duluth, Ruby and Bobby Maxson, the youngest professionals of the troupe and many others.

Cunningham on Top Again

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Glenn Cunningham has resumed his old trade of popping into town to run the heels off the best competittion the indoor track promoters can provide.

He looks, feels and runs better than he did a year ago or five years ago and there is no reason why he won't maul the records for the mile and 1,500 meters a bit more this winter.

Glenn flew into town Saturday, ran 800 meters in 1:53 flat and flew out again. Cunningham, who is 29, left his opponents from the Veteran Gene Venzke to Leslie MacMitchell, a kid who was in short pants when Glenn was setting world's records, gasping.

Running Better

"Uh, huh, I feel pretty good," said Glenn. "I don't know whether this will be my best year, but I am running better than I did this time a year ago. You know my work as a lecturer out in Kansas makes me travel a lot and for a time I thought my back was getting too stiff. However, a week's work at New Orleans before the Sugar Bowl meet took care of that."

If there is any miler capable of beating Cunningham it is Sydney Wooderson, the Britisher, who holds the accepted world's record of 4:06.4. Glenn would give a lot to meet him.

"I'd like to race him every night in the week," said the Kansan. "Don't think I'm cocky. I'd just like to do it. Of course I think I can lick him. Besides, you know I'd like to get that record back."

The record business rankles with Glenn. He ran the fastest mile in history last winter, 4:04.4 on Dartmouth's indoor track, but the standard is Wooderson's effort.

MacMitchell Test

Cunningham thinks MacMitchell is the best of the "real young fellows," but he has high regard for Chuck Fenske and Lou Zamperini. "There are a lot of good milers, but you fellows don't give them any time unless they run under 4:10. Let me tell you, a fellow who has run a 4:20 mile knows he's been doing something."

Part of the Cunningham legend is the change in the crowd's attitude toward him. When he first came East he was roundly booed each time he appeared on a track. There didn't seem any particular reason unless it was the long time Glenn took to warm up.

You can almost put your finger on the time the fans started to cheer him. It was on March 14, 1936, when he won the Columbian Mile in abnormally slow time after literally "thinking" the others out of first place. They started to holler for him then and they've been doing it ever since.

Miler Would Transfer Registration to Kansas

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Glenn Cunningham, world's premier miler, has announced his intention of transferring his A. A. U. registration from the Metropolitan district to Kansas, according to Judge John J. Flaherty, Chairman of the Metropolitan Track and Field Committee.

The transfer will make Cunningham ineligible to defend his 1,500-meter title in the Metropolitan championships at the 113th Infantry Armory, Jersey City, Jan. 28. Cunningham ran in the colors of the New York Curb Exchange A. A. last year, but is competing unattached this season.

Rolling Pucks

For the first time since Dec. 6 the Bruins could have a complete line-up tomorrow night against the Chicago Black Hawks. Milton Schmidt played for the Bruins against Toronto Saturday night and Bill Cowley, All-Star pivot last year, could center the Getliffe-Sands line, but may rest a little longer. The veteran Cooney Weiland will take matters a little easier when Cowley returns, Pettinger and Flash Hollett will do the majority of the forward line relief work.

* * *

In the light of the recent dismissal of Bill Stewart as manager of the Hawks it is interesting to read that Clem Loughlin, manager of Chicago previous to Bill, is doing a good job with the Edmonton Eskimos, amateur hockey sextet. Clem was well liked around the N. H. L. circuit.

* * *

Selecting an all-star team at this early date took some courage upon the part of Elmer Ferguson, Montreal Herald sport writer and N. H. L. publicity director. He named Tiny Thompson of Detroit in goal, Dit Clapper of Boston and Earl Seibert of Chicago for defense, Mush March of Chicago, right wing, Sylvanus Apps of Toronto for center, and Toe Blake of Canadiens at left wing. Few will agree with him.

* * *

Bill Stewart probably will attend the Bruin-Chicago game tomorrow night. It will be a strange experience for him since he usually has attended such games either in the capacity of referee or manager.

* * *

Mishaps have played havoc with the line-ups of all teams in the league this season and the referee system—not the referee—is largely to blame. They just have not been calling the tripping, elbows, butt-ends, leg and board checks as in days gone by. Ag Smith really blew his whistle in Chicago last night, however, when he divided 17 penalties between the Hawks and Leafs.

Racers Tie for Second

LONDON, Jan. 9 (CP Cable)—Harringay Racers pulled into a second-place tie in the National Hockey League Saturday night by whipping Streatham 4-3. They share the second rung with Wembley Monarchs who drew 2-2 with last-place Wembley Lions. The leading Harringay Greyhounds were idle, while Brighton and Earl Court Rangers drew 3-3.

College Fencing

Hartford Fencing Club 13, Army 11.

Pacific Coast Sidelines—Broda Ties in Hockey Shutouts—A. M. Reid on Golf

East-West Contest Thrilled 60,000 New Year's Day Fans

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Well, the Golden West didn't do so badly this football season, after all. If you need any proof, I read in the papers where the Southern California football boys pulled a movie scenario finish on the Dukes 7-3 to win the Rose Bowl, and again where St. Mary's clipped Texas Tech 20-13 at the Cotton Bowl.

And then I covered that East-West game of razzle-dazzle here at Kezar Stadium, played for the benefit of the Shriners children's hospital. I have yet to see a greater galaxy of football stars, more brilliant pageantry, snappier football, and a more thrilling game than was staged before 60,000 whooping, hollering New Year's Day fans.

"Unknowns" Win

The "Unknowns" from the West won that one 14-0 from the "Headliners" from the East, in my humble opinion, largely because the Easterns were not of a mind to take the game as seriously as the good time they were having out here. The boys from the West played for "keeps" as a team. The Easterners, after the first half, got down to work—but by that time the "Unknowns" had the combination and it was too late, even with the Goldberg, (Pitt), Weiss (Wisconsin), MacLeod (Dartmouth) all-America combination.

In fact, while it was more than interesting to compare the great Goldberg with the brilliant Bottari (Cal's all-America) on the same field of battle witnessing fumbles by the pair (neither would let the other out-do him) and a bit of sensational running, it, nevertheless, was revealing to see what a good line can do for a couple of excellent backs who didn't have a "favorable press" to make them into All-Americas.

Take Johnny Pingle, of Michigan State, for instance, playing the tail-back spot for the East when Goldberg wasn't in there. Western players thought Johnny was much the hardest back on the East squad to figure out. It was Pingle, and George Faust, quarterback from Minnesota, who sparked the Easterners.

For the West it wasn't Bottari, but Billy Patterson, of southerly Baylor University who turned the trick with his sensational passing. The first ball he threw went for a touchdown to another lesser light, Jim Coughlan, end from Santa Clara University who rolled into the end zone hugging the ball. This was the first play of the "seconds" who replaced the Bottaris, Paulmans, and their lads, the starters.

Lines About Even

Then, just to show this was no freak combination these two boys teamed up to pass and snag passes out of the air consistently only to repeat the performance in quarter four. It was just one of those games where the underdogs were determined and fired up to real heights. I'd rather say the two lines were about even, with perhaps a little weight advantage on the East side. They did yoeman service—even in the mud that developed late in the game.

Other West stars were Bill Paulman of Stanford whose kicking and running we excellent, Pug Manders of Drake, a halfback that certainly was all over the field all the time offensively and defensively, and we can't very well pass over Al Braga of University of San Francisco whose smart lateral of a punt reception to Billy Patterson very nearly resulted in a third touchdown, nor can we forget Dave Anderson, University of California fullback, who tore into the East line and through into the secondary time after time.

* * *

The ball game and the spectacular pageantry put on by Shrine bands and marching units, and bands from every corner of the city—including a flag detail of more than 150 American flags augmented by twice that many banners and guidons—gave the 60,000 Shrine customers the highlight of the football season in this area.

Grade A Coaches

I doubt if the Rose Bowl game played at Pasadena with all its pageantry—which, of its type, is unsurpassed—and its thrilling last-minute plays was any more brilliantly executed or as packed with sparkling play as this Shrine game.

Coaches Andy Kerr (Colgate) and Bernie Bierman (Minnesota) for the East are to be congratulated for their great aggregation and for contributing their time and own money—no one receives a cent for their contribution to this game—for such a needy cause. And this includes the services of Maj. Biff Jones (Nebraska) and Orin "Babe" Hollingberry (Washington State) whose boys knocked the props from beneath the favored Easterners. If anyone thinks its a "cinch" job to whip 22 individuals stars into a unified team in less than two weeks, I recommend they talk with any one of these four coaches who rank grade A in the lists of nation's mentors.

The way things stand now between the East and West it's something like this for the New Year's games over the past 14 years: East, 95 points and five wins; West, 116 points and eight wins. One game (1937) was a 0-0 tie. With a $3 top this year the hospital received "in excess of" $50,000 as result of the sell out. When it comes to supporting something like this San Francisco really knows how!

* * *

Basketball briefs: Dartmouth is even, or nearly even with Stanford now. The Dartmouth basketball squad came out here and in an extra period nipped last season's Pacific Coast champs 48-47 in (hooray!) a game played in San Francisco's Exposition auditorium. Remember the Stanford football team took the Dartmouths last fall? At this writing Stanford has come through its other pre-season games successfully enough to give new coach Dean (once of Indiana) hopes of repeating what "Hank" Luisetti and Coach Bunn did last year. But they'll have to go some to take Cal and University of Southern California who have more veteran material.

Best West Coast basketball news is this: The Western finals in the first annual collegiate basketball championship of the United States will be held here over on Treasure Island—site of the Golden Gate International Exposition — bringing teams representing Missouri, Kansas, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona, Arkansas, Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Montana, Utah, Washington, Oregon and California and Nevada.

And that is going to be "some casaba tournament," mark my words. These games will be played in a Fair Coliseum that will seat 12,000 according to Art McChrystal, 1939 World's Fair sports director. More about these games which are to be played here in mid-March later.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Win Eastern Amateur Skating Title

Wide World

NEW YORK CITY—Nettie C. Prantel and George Boltres of New York, winners of the junior pairs crown in the Eastern Amateur Figure Skating Championships. Miss Prantel also won both the waltz and ten-step dance events with Joseph K. Savage, President of the United States Figure Skating Association.

Sport Shavings

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The New York Yankees and Mel Ott of the Giants were repeaters in the major leagues last year. The Yankees won the American League pennant and World Series, while Ott led the National League in home runs for the second successive year . . . Carl Schunk and Chuck Kellogg, who shook hands as rival captains before the Bradley-Yale basketball game, were forwards on the same school team . . . Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the University of Maryland, is said to be the only man ever to become head of a college at which he coached a football team.

* * *

. . . Wallace Wade, coach of this year's eastern football representative in the Rose Bowl, was a player on the eastern team in 1916 . . . Ed Nelson, Santa Clara basketball center, is 6ft. 5½in. tall . . . Nevada, Vermont, Wyoming, Montana, Maine, New Hampshire, Colorado and Rhode Island are the only states in the Union which do not have baseball teams holding franchises in organized ball.

* * *

. . . Next year will be Lon Stagg's fiftieth as a football coach and he may take his College of the Pacific eleven to Honolulu to play University of Hawaii . . . Peter Fick, Ralph Flanagan and Katherine Rawls Thompson are among a group of American swimmers who are to take part in a meet in Brazil . . . Germany Schulz, Michigan's all-America center, is a state agent for an insurance company in Michigan.

* * *

. . . The New York Yankees are going to give Tipton, star Duke punter, a trial next spring . . . The Western Golf Association is the second oldest golf organization in the United States . . . H. Rudolph Kunhardt, Jr., has been re-elected commodore of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club . . . Only five of the 26 letter winners at Willamette University will be lost to next year's eleven by graduation.

* * *

. . . There are over 300 ice yachts within a radius of 50 miles of New York City and an Eastern Ice Yachting Association has been formed . . . The Notre Dame football team played to nearly half a million spectators in nine games . . . Patty Berg won 10 out of of the 13 golf tournaments she played in last year.

Cardinals Reduce Minor Farm Chain

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 9 (AP)—Baseball's pioneer and most extensive "farmers"—the St. Louis Cardinals—indicated today they would open the 1939 season with a 20 per cent reduction in the number of minor league clubs in their coast-to-coast system.

As the situation now stands, the Cardinals own 17 clubs outside St. Louis, whereas last year they had 16. However, they have working agreements with only eight teams, half of the number in 1938. That is a total of 25 this season against 33 last year.

The list, however, is not yet complete, being subject to change—either way—before spring.

The New York Yankees' success with a few select farm teams had led to reports that the Cardinals might drastically cut down their holdings.

In contrast to the relatively poor showing of the once high-flying Red Birds and their many farms, the Yankees not only won the American League pennant and the world championship, but two of their minor league teams, Newark and Kansas City, were opponents in the "Little World Series."

Some observers were of the opinion the Cardinal organization had become "bottomheavy" with more mouths than it could profitably feed with its annual harvest of players and receipts.

Outboard Races in June

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Association, at its meeting at the Motor Boat Show, selected June 24 and 25 as the dates for the 1939 National Intercollegiate Outboard Championships, but failed to pick a site for the races.

Commodore James W. Mullen, 2d, of Princeton, said Havre De Grace, Md., and Montauk, Long Island, were the sites under consideration.

James S. Y. Tyson, of Philadelphia, chairman of the American Power Boat Association racing commission, was elected a member of the advisory board of the intercollegiate group for a three-year term.

College Squash

Williams 5, Trinity 0.
Princeton 3, Pennsylvania 2.
Yale 5, Mass. Tech 0.

American League Enters Bidding For Grid Stars

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 9 (AP)—The American Professional Football League, ready to go again after a year's holiday, vied today with the older National League in seeking last year's college stars as hired hands.

Jack McBride, holder of the New York Yankee franchise, and representatives of five other cities, went into a huddle here yesterday to start the ball rolling for resumption of play next fall in the loop which was active in 1936-37.

McBride conferred after the meeting with Marshall (Biggie) Goldberg, Pitt's all-America backfield ace. He said he found Goldberg "very receptive" and that he would prove a "terrific drawing card" in Yankee Stadium.

Goldberg said later he was "listening to various offers, but I have not even decided to play pro ball."

The Pitt star had been drafted by the Chicago Cardinals of the National League, but McBride contended that did not prevent him or any other drafted players from negotiating with the American League. The junior loop will bid for any players they wish, McBride added.

Goldberg said he had met Charley Bidwell, owner of the Cardinals, in Chicago recently, but no terms were discussed.

McBride said the league would include teams representing Providence, Boston, New York, Pittsburgh or Buffalo and Newark or Atlantic City in the Eastern Division and Pittsburgh or Buffalo, Cincinnati, Kansas City, St. Louis, Louisville or Nashville or Indianapolis and possibly Los Angeles in the Western Division.

The Eastern and Western Division winners would enter a playoff at the end of the season.

Representatives attending the reorganization session included McBride; Earl Seick, Buffalo; Myer Saul, who will operate in Atlantic City or Newark, and Richard Guy, Jr., Pittsburgh Amerks.

Wires inquiring about franchises were received from Providence, Boston, Louisville and St. Louis.

The reorganizers said their chartered name, American Professional Football League, Inc., would be retained and that claims made last week by a Midwest league which used the name American League in 1938 would be disregarded.

McBride expressed a desire to sign five other Pitt players, Curly Stebbins, Bill Daddio, Steve Petro, Al Lezouski and Johnny Chickerneo. The Cardinals also drafted Daddio and Stebbins, the Pittsburgh Pirates selected Petro and Lezouski and the New York Giants drafted Chickerneo.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Notre Dame 37, Butler 35.
Penn 41, Cornell 29.
Dartmouth 45, Boston University 42.
Carnegie Tech 49, Western Virginia 43.
Purdue 35, Northwestern 24.
Wisconsin 28, Iowa 24.
Minnesota 38, Chicago 28.
Illinois 30, Michigan 29.
Ohio State 45, Indiana 38.
Army 45, Maryland 25.
Washington 34, Creighton 30.
Iowa State 47, Kansas State 35.
Oklahoma 42, Kansas 31.
Clemson 37, Georgia 30.
Davidson 46, North Carolina 39.
Gettysburg 37, Navy 23.
St. John's 37, City College New York 28.
New York U. 46, Manhattan 24.
Rice 45, Texas 41.
Washington State 39, Oregon 34.
Conn State 32, Northeastern 26.
Maine 32, Colby 31.
Tufts 44, Harvard 29.
Mass. Tech 39, Bates 38.
Wesleyan 34, Yale 33.
Springfield 51, Mass. State 31.
R. I. State 51, Brown 42.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

National League

New York Rangers 5, New York Americans 2.
Detroit 1, Montreal 1.
Chicago 1, Toronto 0.

International-American League

Cleveland 2, New Haven 2.
Providence 3, Springfield 2.
Syracuse 3, Pittsburgh 0.

American Association

St. Louis 7, Minneapolis 3.

And Talking of . . . Squash

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Egyptian Ace Retires

LONDON—Championship squash rackets in Britain this season has been like Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark. For F. D. Amr Bey, the celebrated Egyptian ace, decided not to take part in it, and, in his absence, the "Open" title was left without an owner, while the amateur crown has gone to that extremely versatile ball-games player, Kenneth Gandar-Dower. How likely it is that this gentleman would have become the national champion if Amr Bey had been in the lists you can gather from the result of a match between them during the interclub tournament for the Bath Club Cup. Amr won it at a score of 9—1, 9—6. And even that conveys but an inadequate idea of the way in which the Egyptian dominated the situation.

Amr's retirement from the championship arena at the early age of 28 withdraws him from a scene that he has dominated to almost an absurd degree. Not even the pick of the professionals could manage to beat him, and he so transcended the rest of the top-class amateurs that they were never expected to take even a game from him. Indeed, they have accounted themselves highly successful when they managed to scrape together more than a very few points against him.

Complete Player

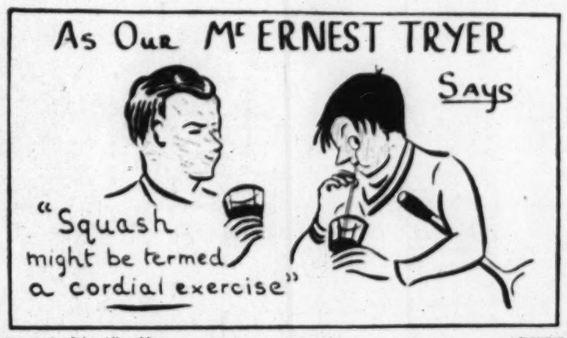
Amr can be written into sporting history as the complete squash rackets player. Not only because he executes every stroke in the game better than anybody else, but because he goes into court so fit, physically, that no call for pace or endurance is beyond his powers of response. Steely-wristed, quick-footed as a cat, he has always been a most chivalrous opponent to play against, anxious, as well as able, to concede the maximum elbow room to an opponent. Practice, they say, makes perfect. And it is quite certain that no amateur squash player ever practiced for more hours than the man who first won the English championship in 1931, and captured it with ease at every subsequent attempt.

Amr has been a specialist. But this could never be said of his successor to the amateur title, Gandar-Dower, who has returned to the championship after an absence of eight years and won it against the opposition of himself. In the final, he met D. I. Burnett, and their match lasted an hour and 17 minutes. At the end of which each player had collected 31 aces. The score, in Gandar-Dower's favor, being three games to one, 2—9, 10—8, 9—6, 10—8.

Versatile

Squash rackets is only one of six games at which the new champion represented his University when he was up at Cambridge. The others were real tennis, lawn tennis, Rugby Fives, Eton Fives, and billiards. At most of these, if not all, his methods would be described as unorthodox. And so, most emphatically, would be the favorite racket with which he won the squash title and which he had the misfortune to split against the wall during the preliminary knock-up. Fortunately for him—since he sets great store on this particular implement—repairs were quickly effected before the match began. This weapon, I understand, was originally made for rackets. But Gandar-Dower had it cut down to squash size and restrung with the sort of strings used for real tennis. Anyway, he gets the most enviable results with it.

Turning, in conclusion, from championship considerations to the mass of Britain's squash players, we find the game now played more widely than ever. A greatly increased number of clubs being now available for the folk who like to take their hard winter exercise in concentrated form and with a touch of sociability to follow.



Drawn by John Allan May

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

LOS ANGELES—Jimmy Demaret of Houston, Texas, shoots 205 for 54 holes to attain five-stroke lead at three-quarters mark in Los Angeles open golf tournament.

TAMPA, Fla.—Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., defeats Bryan (Bitsy) Grant, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1, for Dixie Tennis Championship.

PITTSBURGH—Plans for reorganization of old American Professional Football League made by representatives of six cities, New York, Kansas City, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Newark and Cincinnati. Ten club circuit predicted.

HAVANA—Rollins College defeats the University of Havana in football 27 to 13.

NEW YORK—Wesley Wallace, Fordham junior, established world indoor record of 1m. 4.4s. for 500 meters in K. of C. games opening Metropolitan indoor track season. Glenn Cunningham wins 800 meter run and Don Lash 3,000 meters event.

NEW YORK—Jane and Arthur Vaughn, Philadelphia sister and brother, win women's and men's senior singles championships in Eastern figure skating.

CLEVELAND—Robin Lee of St. Paul, four times National Figure Skating Champion, earns fourth consecutive Midwestern title.

CHICAGO—Ellsworth Vines wins second straight professional tennis match from Donald Budge, 3—6, 2—6, 6—0, 6—3, 6—3.

Toronto Spoils Another Bruins Hope of Record

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	16	6	1	63	29	33
Rangers	14	5	2	57	39	30
Americans	11	8	4	63	64	26
Chicago	9	11	3	52	56	21
Toronto	8	11	4	43	47	20
Detroit	6	14	4	49	67	16
Montreal	5	14	4	47	72	14

Result Jan. 7

Toronto 2, Boston 0.

Results Jan. 8

Chicago 1, Toronto 0.
Rangers 5, Americans 2.
Canadiens 1, Detroit 1, overtime.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Those Toronto Maple Leafs are forever spoiling the chances of the Boston Bruins. Back in 1929-30 the Bruins went through the entire season of 44 games losing only five, tying one and winning 38. This season they had gone through 22 games with only one tie and five defeats and their hope of equaling the 1929-30 record went into the penalty box Saturday night when the Leafs topped the Bruins 2 to 0.

The other games of the league, played last night, saw the New York Rangers keep within striking distance of the Bruins for first place by topping their fellow townies, the Americans, 5 to 2, Canadiens and the Detroit Red Wings struggle through overtime 1 to 1, and Chicago edge the Maple Leafs 1 to 0.

Equaled Mark

After the 8-to-2 shellacking the Leafs took from the Bruins in Boston just before Christmas it was well-buttered toast for the Leaf goalie, Hal Broda, to shutout the vaunted Bruins Saturday night. And in so doing he equaled the season mark of the Bruin rookie goalie, Frank Brimsek, of six shutouts. George Parsons, shifted from right to left wing, did the damage with goals in the second and third period.

Struggling along with a team of veterans, and doing very well up to last night, the Amerks faded before the speedy Rangers with a crowd of some 16,000 looking on. Amerks held the Rangers even for the first two periods with the score at one-all going into the third. Weakened by the loss of defenseman Al Murray, and a penalty to Hooley Smith, the veterans were out-scored 4 to 1 in the final chapter. Hiller, Shibicky, Allen, Clint Smith, and Hextall tallied for Rangers. Art Jackson and Joe Jerwa beat Kerr for the Americans' goals.

Revert to Old Game

With Bill Stewart out of controlling the Hawks they reverted to their old game of defensive hockey and held a slim one-goal advantage all through the game. Their one goal came on a score by Bill Thoms, erstwhile Toronto player, to 14:28 of the first period. From that point on the game tightened and play roughened with Ag Smith handing out a total of 17 penalties for a variety of infractions.

Wilf Cude and Tiny Thompson staged a goalie battle in Montreal with neither bowing to the other. Cude was beaten at seven minutes of the second period by Syd Howe and the veteran Armand Mondou, brought up from New Haven, equalized some five minutes later. From then on through the overtime the goalies dominated the play.

Williams Carries Enviable Record To Red Sox Camp

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (AP)—For a 20-year-old youngster, Ted Williams will carry an enviable record with him when he reports to the Boston Red Sox this spring.

The lanky outfielder, according to official statistics released today, captured the American Association batting championship by a comfortable margin in his first season in that circuit, banging the ball at a .366 clip in 148 games with the Minneapolis club. In addition, he led the circuit in runs scored, total bases and home runs.

Williams, who came to the Millers from the Pacific Coast League, held a 23-point edge over the runner-up for circuit hitting honors, Joe Gallagher of Kansas City.

The 6-foot 3-inch Williams scored 130 runs to lead that department. He hit for the most total bases, 370, and his 43 homers was by far the best circuit smashing performance of the campaign.

Jimmy Demaret Still in Lead

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9 (AP)—Golf's migratory professionals headed down the stretch of the fourteenth annual Los Angeles open tournament today, with Jimmy Demaret of Houston, Texas, still in the lead in quest of top money of the $5,000 purse.

Going into the final 18 holes with a 56-hole score of 205, the Texan held a five-stroke lead over Harold McSpaden, E. J. (Dutch) Harrison and Jimmy Thomson, the winner of the 1938 L. A. Open.

History seemed to be repeating itself in Demaret's bid for first prize of $1,500. Demaret jumped into the lead in the first round with a sub par 66, followed it with another sub par 68, and broke even with par 71 yesterday to remain in command, just as Thomson dominated the tournament a year ago from first to last.

Whether Demaret could withstand the pressure as Thomson did remained to be seen. Seven strokes in the rear was Mark Fry, the surprise package from Oakland, Calif., and eight blows back were Horton Smith, Harry Cooper, twice winner of the tournament; Lawson Little, the only man to break 70 yesterday, and Marvin Stahl of Lansing, Mich.

Trailing behind them, apparently far out of serious contention, were Sammy Snead, Ben Hogan, Dick Metz, Johnny Revolta and Byron Nelson, all of whom at one time or another have supplied local galleries with many a thrill.

Year 1938 Memorable And Successful One for Golf

By A. M. Reid

President, United States Golf Association

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—The year 1938 was a memorable and successful one in golf.

From reports of sales of sporting goods we learn that golf has reached the top of the list after starting from nothing 50 years ago. A census for 1937 shows that $13,760,337 worth of golf accessories was produced during that year, not counting such things as sweaters, shoes, other clothing and many articles that might well be credited to golf equipment. Golf balls alone accounted for more than $4,000,000.

Keener Rivalry

Perhaps the outstanding happening of 1938 was the winning of the Walker Cup for the first time by Great Britain. I think all American golfers feel that losing this international match was a very healthy development for the game in this country as well as in Great Britain, making for keener rivalry by both teams for 1940.

Our ladies' team won the Curtis Cup, making a splendid comeback in the singles after the British team had gained a considerable advantage in foursomes.

Turning to our own championships, each one produced a very high standard of golf and the usual crop of fine young players was coming on at a great pace.

Ralph Guldahl's repeat in the open was a remarkable feat, especially his wide margin of victory in such a powerful field. This tournament, played in Denver, Colo., the farthest point West that it ever has been held, was a great success from every standpoint and convinced the association's executive committee that the open can be a success in almost any section of the United States where a golf course is available.

Fine Amateur Play

The amateur championship, although encountering unfavorable weather conditions, brought out some fine play and most interesting matches. Both the finalists defeated many of our best golfers to reach the last round, showing themselves to be fine competitors in match play. Willie Turnesa is a splendid champion.

After there had been a bad scare the first day of the tournament on account of an electric storm, a large steel tire rim was suspended and equipped with a heavy sledge hammer, the idea being to ring this improvised gong a certain number of times to warn the players that play was being suspended during a storm until the gong was rung again, when play would be resumed. This plan will probably be used with some kind of equipment in future championships to avoid as much as possible the dangers of lightning.

The women's and public links championships were outstanding for large entries and fine golf, and a new champion was crowned in each event, Patty Berg in the women's and Al Leach in the public links.

The outlook for the coming year is surely promising. Never have the fields in all classes had so many fine players, any one of whom has the possibilities of becoming a champion.

No important changes in the rules are contemplated this year. The trial stymie rule, put into effect last year, appears to have been well received and the executive committee feels it deserves another year's trial before making a canvass as to its popularity.

The association expects to enlarge the service of its greens section during the coming year, among the developments being the resumption of a serial publication, similar to the old green section of the bulletin.

On the whole, I could only wish that the world were on as peaceful and happy a basis as the game of golf in America for the coming year.

Wesley Wallace Betters Record in 500-Meter Run

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Wesley Wallace, Fordham University junior who got a lot of exercise during his sophomore year by chasing Jim Herbert of New York University around various indoor tracks, stands out as the first trackman to bid for fame in the 1939 season.

Wallace helped the indoor campaign to get off to a good start at the Brooklyn K. of C. meet Saturday night by running 500 meters in 1m. 4.4s. Officially that shattered the American record of 1m. 5s., set by Alan Helffrich in 1926 and equaled by Phil Edwards in 1929. In common reckoning, however, it set up a new world indoor mark, as boardtrack running is confined almost entirely to the United States.

A Star Performance

Any way you look at it, it was a real first-class performance for running on a flat and often slippery armory floor is a lot harder than digging spikes into a cinder track. And the world outdoor record is 1m. 2s.

A lot more likely will be heard from young Mr. Wallace this season. He may grab the spotlight again next Saturday when he leads the field in the 600-yard special in the 69th Regiment meet. He has won that race for the past two years and hopes to retire the Father Duffy Trophy.

Just to emphasize how good Saturday night's performance was, Wallace beat off one challenge after another and finally finished three yards ahead of Lou Burns of the 69th Regiment, former intercollegiate mile and half mile champion. Herbert, winner in 1937 and 1938, wound up in last place in the field of seven and never could make a race of it as Dick Squires and John Borican chased the leaders home. Burns is listed to oppose Wallace again this week.

Cunningham in Form

The veteran Glenn Cunningham, who seems to be faster than ever this winter, if such a thing is possible, turned in the other outstanding performance of the Brooklyn meet when he won the 800-meter special in 1m. 53s. flat. That is the fastest time ever made in the 245th Coast Artillery Armory and was good enough to beat Gene Venzke, last year's winner, by three yards. Don Lash, another old favorite, took the 3,000 meters in 8m. 28s., with a six-yard margin over Tommy Deckard, his former Indiana teammate. Archie San Romani, who set an American record of 8m. 27.4s. last year, was third.

Lash also is slated to try out the new board floor at the 69th Regiment Armory Saturday in the two-mile race, but Cunningham, who came here by air from New Orleans for last night's race, left right afterward to fly back to Kansas.

The only other comparative newcomers who made any kind of a showing last night were Leslie MacMitchell, former New York schoolboy star now running for N. Y. U., who was fifth in the 800, and Bob Rodenkirchen, a pretty good young sprinter for the past couple of years, who turned up in the colors of North Texas State Teachers College and gave Marty Glickman and Herb Weast an argument in the sprint series.

Detroit Boat Club Gets 1939 Regatta

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Detroit Boat Club has been awarded the 1939 championship regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, to be held July 21-22. It is the 100th anniversary of the Detroit club. The regatta goes to Detroit for the first time since 1907.

Thomas E. Lane, captain of the Detroit club, presented the formal bid and explained plans for a mile and a quarter course on the Detroit River. A 15-race program was approved, eliminating the pair-oared shell races, but adding the senior singles races in addition to the championship singles.

Dates of other major regattas included: May 20, American Association Regatta, Boston; 27, Schoolboy Rowing Association, Boston; July 27, 28, 29, Royal Canadian Henley, St. Catharines, Ont.; Aug. 26, Metropolitan Championship, New York; Sept. 3, Middle States Regatta, place not fixed.

College Wrestling

Columbia 27, Syracuse 5.
Princeton 23, Rutgers 13.

English Football Play Is Studded With Upset Games

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Studded with surprises, the English football cup competition third round was played in wretched weather conditions that forced postponement of six matches and halted another after 75 minutes play. The outstanding upset was the 4-1 victory of Chelmsford City, minor league squad, over Southampton of the second division.

Yeovil and Petters, who with Chelmsford carried the Southern League's colors into the third round, drew 1-1 with the famous Sheffield Wednesday, but plucky little Runcorn of the Cheshire League went under 4-2 to Preston North End, the cupholder.

Three of England's top notch clubs bowed before teams of lower status. Cardiff City eliminated Charlton Athletic with a 1-0 decision and Brentford lost 2-0 to Newcastle United. In another upset, Sheffield United won 2-1 at Blackpool.

The Chesterfield-Southend United match was abandoned through fog after 75 minutes' play with the score tied 1-1.

Snow and sleet also combined to play havoc with scheduled Scottish football league games. Of 10 fixtures carded in the first division, only three were played.

Raith Rovers provided one of the most startling upsets of the season with a crashing 4-0 victory over Celtic. Aberdeen moved ahead of the Celts into a second-place tie with Hearts, by whipping Hibernians 6-1. Hearts were idle.

The other match resulted in a 5-2 decision for Kilmarnock over Third Lanark. The Killies now have 30 points, tied with Celtic one point in arrears of Aberdeen and Hearts and nine behind the leading Rangers eleven.

Where to Dine

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Leading Stocks Off Fractions To Around 3 Points

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Pivotal stocks weakened in today's market as attempts to rally the list met with only faint response.

Selective recoveries followed a forenoon set-back, but these failed to hold and, near the final hour, losses of 1 to 3 points were widely distributed.

Dealings, fast for a brief interval in the morning, dwindled later. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,100,000 shares.

Fairly heavy foreign selling in aircrafts, steels, motors, rails, and specialties touched off the decline brokers said, although specific reasons for liquidation from abroad seemingly were lacking.

Trading forces, on the whole, appeared a bit skeptical of the Administration's spending program getting through Congress as outlined in the President's budget message, and talk of "deflation," in the event "pump-priming" should be drastically curtailed, was believed to have acted as a market deterrent.

Under pressure were shares of Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Chrysler, General Motors, Santa Fe, Illinois Central, Anaconda, Kennecott, U. S. Rubber, Westinghouse, Johns-Manville, du Pont, and Montgomery Ward.

Off as much as 2 or so in the curb were Lockheed, Bell Aircraft, Aluminum of America, and American Gas.

Bonds Decline

A gust of selling drove bond prices fractions to more than 3 points lower today. Pressure, however, was well below that which toppled prices late last week and a handful of little-traded rail loans managed sizable gains.

U. S. Government bonds, after a steady beginning, showed signs of faltering as the session neared the final hour, when prices were 3-32ds of a point higher to as much lower.

Western Union 5s of '51 and '60 each dropped over 2 points under light offerings. Smaller losses were turned in by International Telephone 5s, St. Paul 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Shell Union 3½s, Southern Railway 4s, and Walworth 4s. Pittsburgh & West Virginia 4½s of '60 "C" rose 5 on the sale of 2 bonds, and gains of 1 to 2 or more were shown by New Orleans Texas & Mexico collateral 5s of '54 "B," Southern Railway St. Louis 4s, and Westchester Lighting 5s.

Fractionally up were Bethlehem Steel 4¼s and 3¾s and Loew's 3½s.

Some Japanese and Italian loans were traded in good volume at higher prices.

Wheat Prices Lower In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (AP)—Rainfall in important winter wheat areas of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas where precipitation the past few months has been subnormal caused selling that lowered wheat prices here today.

The market developed good buying power on the decline, however, and early losses of as much as ⅞ cent were pared later. Some of the buying on the break was credited to milling interests.

Wheat closed ¾-1 lower than Saturday, May 69⅛-69, July 69¼-⅜; corn ⅛-⅜ down, May 53-52⅞, July 54; oats unchanged to ⅛ off.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	13.32	14.17
Affiliated F Inc	4.04	4.53
Amere Hold	25.125	26.625
Am Business Shrs	3.62	4.00
Am Gen Equip Inc	.84	.61
Am Ins Stocks	5.00	5.50
Boston Fund	16.84	18.01
British Type Inv	.18	.33
Broad St Inv	26.03	27.94
Buffalo Fund	15.375	16.625
Can Inv Fund	4.10	4.45
Century Shrs Tr	23.38	25.14
Chain St Inv	16.09	17.12
Dividend Shrs	4.36	4.68
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	18.02	19.36
Eaton & Howard Fd F	12.52	13.44
Equity Corp$3 pf	28.00	31.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	20.54	22.04
Fund Investors Inc	18.70	20.22
Gen Capital	32.10	34.52
Gen Investors Tr	5.12	5.57
Incorn Investors Tr	18.47	19.86
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	37.50	37.50
Maryland Fund	5.93	6.54
Mass Investors Tr	21.80	23.13
Mutual Invest	11.81	12.90
Nation Wide Voting	1.39	1.54
New England Fund	14.69	14.69
Old Colony Tr Assoc	14.00	16.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.50	.56
Putnam Fund	14.91	15.97
Railway & Light Sec	11.48	12.58
Railway & Light Sec pf	10.75	12.00
Repub Invest Fund	91.50	....
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	.32	.36
Spencer Trask Fund	3.00	4.50
Stand Util Inc	16.74	17.78
State Street Invest	.60	.65
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	75.75	77.25
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.56	.62
US El L & P Voting	1.00	11.2
Wellington Fund	.95	....
World Investment Tr	13.84	15.20
	3.96	4.30
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	5.25	6.00
Corp Tr AA mod. acc mod	2.88	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.88	....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.40	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.95	....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.63	....
Diversified Tr C	3.90	....
Diversified Tr D	5.90	6.60
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.25	4.55
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.26	5.88
Nation Wide Sec	3.59	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	52.75	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.33	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.85	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.60	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.58	....
Repres Tr Shrs	10.55	11.05
Super of Am Tr AA, BB	2.53	....
Super of Am Tr C, D	6.99	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	14.00	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.06	....
Investment Banking		
Bancamer Blair	3.25	4.125
First Boston Corp	19.50	21.00
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.125	2.125

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds			Common Stocks		
	Liq. value	Sales price		Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	26.15	28.71	S-1	28.32	31.04
B-2	22.17	24.31	S-2	14.90	16.56
B-3	14.28	15.75	S-3	14.16	15.71
B-4	7.22	8.09	S-4	5.40	6.05
	Preferred Stocks				
K-1	14.53	16.04	K-2	11.63	12.91

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Jan. 6: Receipts, $15,923,096.33; expenditures, $30,824,044.95; net balance, $3,044,102,046.62, including $2,408,243,621.96 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $3,927,360.72. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1, $2,994,415,588.99, expenditures, $4,717,657,617.11, including $1,562,415,779.06 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,723,242,018.21; gross debt, $39,496,765,723.35, an increase of $4,974,811.65 above the previous day; gold assets, $14,565,932,739.18.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	....
123¾	119½	Abbott Lab pf (4½)					
52	38	Acme Steel (1)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.20e)	1	45	45	45	Jan 6
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¾e)	9	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	21	21	21	Dec 31
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	3	27½	27	27	Jan 5
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	7	62½	62	62½	— ½
12⅞	8¾	Alaska Juneau (1)	2	1	1	1	Jan 7
1⅝	⅞	Allegheny Corp	8	9⅝	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
17⅜	8½	Allegheny pf xw	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	....
17⅞	6¼	Allegheny pf $30 ww	17	11¼	11¼	11¼	—1⅜
17¼	5	Allegheny pf $40 ww	1	12⅞	12½	13	....
21½	7¾	Allegheny pr pf	2	12	12	12	Jan 7
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	53	25¾	25	25¾	— ⅛
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	8	11¼	10½	10½	— ⅞
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	185½	185½	185½	—3½
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	1	12	12	12	....
14⅝	8¾	Allied Mills (3¼e)	3	13	13	13	....
13½	4½	Allied Stores	23	10¼	10½	10¾	— ⅛
70¾	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	61½	61	61½	+ ⅛
55⅝	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	29	44⅝	44	44¼	— ⅛
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	19	19	19	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	3¼	2¾	2¾	Jan 7
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	18	18	18	Jan 3
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	4	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
28½	22	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jan 7
23½	10	Am Bk Note (.10g)	12	16⅞	15⅞	16	— ⅜
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (1)	6	51¼	49⅝	51¼	+ ⅜
105½	70¾	Am Can (4)	3	174⅜	174⅜	174⅜	Jan 7
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	6	100	98⅜	100	+ ⅛
34⅝	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	3	17	17	17	— ⅛
37⅞	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	4	50	49	50	—2
23¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	32	22¼	21¾	21⅞	— ⅜
125	88½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
9⅞	4½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	132⅜	122¾	132¾	Jan 3
15	9	Am Colortype	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jan 6
16¾	8¼	Am Comi Alcohol	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
6⅜	2¼	Am Crystal Sugar	2	9¾	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
7¼	4	Am Encaus Tiling	7	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 22
10⅞	10	Am For Power	4	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	....
25¼	13½	Am & F P $6 pf	1	15	15	15	Jan 7
12¾	5½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	....
15	9	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
5⅞	2	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	15	15	15	....
5⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	....
16	12	Am Hide & L pf (3½e)	2	30	30	30	—1¼
45½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	4	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
10¾	12¼	Am Ice pf	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
8¾	4⅞	Am International	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
30⅝	12⅜	Am Locomotive	14	28	27	27⅝	— ⅛
79	44	Am Locomot pf	1	74	74	74	—2
17¾	10	Am M & Fdy (.20g)	10	15½	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
45	23	Am Metal (1e)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jan 7
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (3¾k)	6	38½	37¾	37¾	+1¼
7⅛	3¼	Am Power & Lt	1	118½	118½	118½	Dec 13
47⅜	19	Am P&L $6 pf (3¾k)	26	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
41½	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf (3¼k)	6	41¾	40	40¼	—1¾
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	6	38½	34½	35¼	—1¼
24½	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	1	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	36	20⅞	20¼	20½	— ⅛
20⅞	12	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	1	70	69½	69½	—2½
23½	7⅛	Am Seating (½e)	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
58⅜	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (3¼e)	22	50	48½	49½	Jan 7
61¾	45¾	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	134	134	134	....
40¾	15⅜	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	61½	61½	61½	— ½
31	19½	Am Steel Fdrs	36	38¼	36⅜	37¼	—1
19	12	Am Stores	12	9⅞	9½	9⅞	....
31	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	15¼	15½	15½	Dec 31
117¾	82	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
201½	125⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	94	94	94	Jan 6
150¼	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	15	151½	151	151	— ⅜
91⅝	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	1	85¼	84⅜	84⅝	—1
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	11	89⅛	87⅝	88⅜	— ⅜
161⅜	6	Am Type Fdrs	1	147	147	147	Jan 5
91	68	Am Water Wks	1	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	3¼	Am W W 1 pf (6)	37	13¾	13	13⅜	— ⅛
45	23⅜	Am Woolen	1	82	82	82	Jan 4
9⅜	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	28	42½	40½	42½	+2½
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
42⅛	21	Anaconda (1⅝e)	1	33	33	33	Jan 7
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	138	33⅜	33	33¼	— ⅛
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	7	52	52	52	—2
20½	10	Andes Copper (¾e)	7	20	19¾	20	— ⅛
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Jan 5
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	4	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jan 6
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	2	102	102	102	Jan 6
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	30	53⅛	51⅝	53⅛	....
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	4	50¼	50¼	50½	— ⅛
59⅜	24¼	Armstr'ng Cork (¾e)	10	54⅛	53½	53½	—1⅛
13	5½	Arnold Const (¾e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jan 7
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	12	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	70	70	70	Jan 5
73½	48	Assd D G 2 pf	1	55⅛	52⅝	52⅞	Jan 3
19½	7	Associates Inv (2)	1	35	35	35	Dec
44⅞	22¾	Atch T & S F	44	39½	38⅛	39	— ⅛
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	3	67½	66¼	66¼	—2¼
30	14	Atl Coast Line	6	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	—1⅛
8¼	4¾	Atl G & W Indies	4	8	7½	8	....
14½	6¼	Atl Refining (1)	5	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
27⅜	17⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	15	23⅜	23	23¼	— ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atlas Corp (⅛e)	1	107½	107½	107½	Dec
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	19	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
63	36	Atlas Pow (2¼e)	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
8	4½	Atlas Tack	4	65	65	65	Jan 6
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 5
5⅜	2	Aust Nichols	2	4	4	4	....
8½	2½	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	69	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
		B					
17¼	5	Bald Locomot	77	15¾	15¼	15½	— ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	32	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	10	9⅝	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
36	24¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	29	29	29	....
23¾	12¼	Barber Asphalt	4	20½	20	20¼	— ⅛
14	5	Barker Bros	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	35	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
21	4	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jan 6
19½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	19	19	19	....
102	90½	Beat Cre pf ww (5)	1	99	99	99	Dec 23
117	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	124	124	124	Jan 7
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (¾e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
33	15¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	71⅝	71¼	71¼	Nov
9½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	97	27	26	26½	— ⅛
21	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
56	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	2	62¾	62	62	— ⅛
78⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	171	74⅝	74½	75⅜	— ⅛
118⅜	72⅝	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	Jan 7
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	114¾	114¼	114¼	— ¾
29⅜	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
74½	9¾	Black & Decker (½e)	2	21	20½	20½	— ⅛
19¾	10⅜	Blaw-Knox	13	16½	16¼	16¾	— ⅛
35⅞	19	Boeing Airplane	34	32	30⅞	31⅜	— ⅛
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Br (1½e)	2	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
14¼	9	Bond Stores (.60e)	4	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	10	17	16⅞	16⅞	....
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	15	29¾	29	29¼	— ⅛
43⅜	25	Boston & Maine	2	2½	2½	2½	....
28	14	Bower Roll B (½g)	2	26⅜	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
8⅞	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	6	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
16	5¾	Bridgeport Brass	25	14¾	14¾	14¾	....
37⅞	12¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	30	29¾	28¾	29	— ⅜
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	39	38½	38½	— ½
5	2⅜	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	48	48	48	—1
9⅜	4⅜	Brklyn & Qu Trans	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 7
14¾	5⅜	Brklyn & Q Trans pf	6	9½	9¼	9¼	Jan 5
46¼	16⅝	Brklyn-Man Tr	6	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
23⅜	10⅛	Brklyn M Tr pf	1	29½	29½	29½	Jan 6
41	27¼	Brklyn Un Gas	15	18½	18	18½	....
14½	5½	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	2	33	33	33	+1⅞
13⅝	5⅜	Brun wick-Balke (1e)	10	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
7⅞	3¼	Bucyrus-Erie	21	12½	11⅞	12	— ⅜
5¾	1	Budd Mfg	45	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
29	13¼	Budd Wheel	10	5⅝	5¼	5¼	....
39	15½	Bullard Co	10	27½	27	27¼	—1⅛
16⅜	6¾	Bulova Watch (2)	10	31	30¾	30⅝	— ⅛
22¼	14½	Burlinig Mills (1)	8	14¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
3½	1½	Burr Add Mach (½e)	6	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
10	5⅜	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	....
24	16¾	Butler Bros	7	8½	8⅜	8⅜	....
5	2⅜	Butler Bros pf (11½)	1	21¼	21¼	21½	— ⅜
15⅜	6	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan 7
22	13	Byers (AM) Co	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
		Byron Jackson (1¼e)	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Jan 6
		C					
24½	15½	Calif Packing	3	17⅛	17	17	— ⅜
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¾	49⅝	49⅝	Dec 31
		Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
10¾	5¼	Calumet & Hec (¾e)	9	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
20½	8¾	Campbell Wyant	9	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
24¾	15⅞	Can Dry G Ale (¾e)	2	17	17	17	— ⅛
8	5	Canadian Pacific	65	19¼	8½	18⅜	+ ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (¾g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Steel (.40)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
4½	2½	Carriers & Gen (.05g)	2	3½	3½	3½	....
107½	62½	Case (JI) Co (5e)	8	92	91	92	— ¼
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tractor (2)	10	45¾	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
108⅜	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	2	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
28⅝	9	Celanese Corp	19	23¼	22¼	22⅝	— ⅜
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	94	94	94	Jan 6
19½	13⅜	Celotex Corp	13	18	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
28	18⅞	Cent Aguirre (1½)	3	22¼	22	22	+ ¼
14	6½	Cent Foundry	9	4¾	4½	4¾	....
8¾	4	Cent R R N J	2	8½	8½	8½	Jan 7
6⅞	3¼	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	5¼	5¼	5½	— ⅛
59½	38⅛	Century Rib M	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jan 5
12½	4½	Cerro de Pasco (1g)	17	50	48½	48¾	—1⅝
15¼	13	Certain-teed Prod	22	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
13¾	6	Champ Pap & P	4	28⅜	28¼	28½	—1⅛
38½	22	Checker Cab	1	10	10	10	Dec 30
69	70	Ches & Ohio (½g)	32	36⅞	36⅛	36⅜	— ⅛
48½	20	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	Jan 6
1¼	⅛	Ches Corp (½g)	3	½	½	½	— ⅛
4	1½	Chi & E Ill	3	½	½	½	....
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 4
1¼	⅛	Chi & N West	11	1	1	1	....
1¼	⅛	Chi & N West pf	4	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
8⅜	⅛	Chi Great West	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
8⅜	⅛	Chi Great W pf	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	....
15⅞	8¾	Chi Mail Order	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P	9	½	½	½	....
1⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	1	1	1	1	....
19¾	6¾	Chi Pneu Tool	12	18½	18	18	— ⅛
19¼	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	4	37½	36½	36½	— ⅛
47	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	47	47	47	Dec 22
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
2½	⅝	C R I & Pac 6% pf	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	....
1	⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	....
13¾	8	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	5	8½	8¼	8¼	Dec 28
19¼	12	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	1	14	14	14	Jan 6
13½	3¼	Childs Co	3	13	12½	12½	— ¼
88⅛	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (2e)	178	79⅜	78¾	79½	—1¼
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	11	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
5½	2	City Stores	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	....
27½	10⅜	Clark Equip (1¼e)	1	22	22	22	—1
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1e)	1	27	27	27	Jan 7
60¼	32½	Climax Molyb (1.20a)	9	58	57	57½	— ⅜
28¾	10½	Cluett Peabody (.85e)	45	27½	26¾	26¾	— ⅝
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	5	131½	131½	131½	— ⅛
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58	58	58	....
17	7½	Colgate-Palm (1⅜a)	16	14⅝	14¼	14¼	....
104¼	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	104	104	104	+1
19¾	5½	Collins & Aik (1¾e)	4	34½	34	34	— ½
23⅞	9¼	Col Fuel & Iron	4	21	21	21	— ⅛
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¾e)	2	18⅜	16¼	16½	Jan 7
22¾	13	Col Br'cast B (1¾e)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jan 7
9⅞	5⅛	Colum Gas & El	77	7⅞	7	7⅛	— ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	76	76	76	—1½
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½ % f)	6	14	13½	14	....
38⅜	25½	Col Pict pf (2⅝)	9	35¾	35½	35¾	Dec 28
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	90	90	90	Jan 5
50⅝	32	Comi Credit (4)	5	56⅝	56½	56½	+ ⅛
108⅜	86	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	107¾	107½	107¾	Jan 5
42¼	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	13	58¾	58	58⅝	— ⅛
112½	90	Comi Inv cv pf (4¼)	1	109½	109½	109½	Jan 6
13¾	5⅞	Comi Solvents	34	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
31½	7	Com'with & South	36	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
55⅜	25	Com & So pf (3¾k)	1	47	46¼	46¼	—1¾
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	34	27½	27⅜	27½	— ⅛
9½	3⅞	Condo Nast	3	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
29¾	15	Congol Nairn (⅜e)	2	28½	27⅞	28	....
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	3

Commerce and Finance

Steel Operations Recover From Holidays, About Double Year Ago

Business and Industry

Egyptian Textile Quota Gives Big Share to Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—Special efforts to emphasize the healthy state of Egypt's finances and the rationality of its financial engagements have been made lately by Dr. Ahmed Maher, Finance Minister. Declarations to this effect were considered advisable in view of the recent fall in the price of Egyptian Government funds and the huge figures which have been bandied about in the local press regarding necessary expenditure for defense measures.

It is generally believed, however, that revenue will be adversely affected by the poor cotton crop this year and that the new income taxes which have been approved by the Senate will prove a heavy burden.

The Minister of Finance has assured the public that any fall experienced recently in State funds is a phenomenon of the stock market, that the purchase of such funds with Savings Banks Deposits last July was an investment in approved securities and not an effort to bolster up the price, which, he claims, requires no such artificial stimulus, seeing that the country's expenditure is amply balanced by its revenue.

10-Year Defense Scheme

Dr. Maher has sought to dispel the dream of vast extraordinary expenditure. The Defense Scheme roughly estimated to cost E£45,000,000 is being carefully studied with a view to making considerable economies, and will, in ordinary circumstances, be spread over 10 years, instead of the five-year period currently reported.

The creation of an Egyptian fleet is explained as a very modest effort, costing about E£1,000,000, aiming at improving Egypt's security by means of the purchase of a small cruiser, some patrol boats and mine-sweepers, rather than a futile attempt to enter an armament race with the great Powers. With a normal budget of about E£40,000,000 per annum, the absurdity of such competition is recognized.

As regards present and future revenue, Dr. Maher believes that the agriculturalist, industrialist, professional man, and Government official, will be able to afford their new taxes. The new income tax is to be applied gradually and more or less experimentally. It is hoped it will lead to a fairer distribution of taxation, an indispensable step for a country of growing industrial importance.

No State Bank Planned

Egyptians and Europeans here have been heartened by the assurance of Dr. Maher that the solid status of the National Bank of Egypt is not to be weakened by the formation of a mushroom State Bank, as has been frequently reported. The National Bank under its charter is the State Bank, having charge of the greater part of the Government's funds, and all the bank-note issues which form the bulk of all monetary transactions.

It has maintained the best traditions of British banking practice during its existence of more than 30 years, and its policy has been of the greatest assistance to the Egyptian Government, especially in times of stress.

In connection with the economic condition of Egypt the new quota system which has resulted from the recent talks with the Lancashire delegation in respect to textile imports, may have an important bearing. After prolonged negotiations, necessitated by the Lancashire protest against the very high increase in tariff rates on imported textiles, rates imposed in order to protect the young local industry, it has been agreed that of the total textile requirements, estimated at 270,000,000 square meters per annum, 140,000,000 may be imported, of which each importing country will be entitled to a share calculated on the basis of its purchase of Egyptian raw cotton.

Affect Italy, Japan

In this way Great Britain will be entitled to 32.8 per cent of the imported textiles. Italy by this system would suffer severely, as with a share of only about 6 per cent it is faced with the prospect of losing seven-eighths of its present trade. Similarly Japanese interests would be affected, and both countries are said to be opening negotiations with the object of obtaining some trade compensation.

Egypt's serious entry into the textile industry dates from only some 10 years ago. Naturally, native hand looms which supply coarse fabrics to the fellaheen have been employed for centuries. One big spinning factory began work in Alexandria and another still larger, employing today 18,000 hands, was set up at Mehalla el Kobra, in the Central Delta.

Several new textile factories are being started, mainly in Alexandria, where the damper climate and cheap fuel are favorable factors, while a very large dyeing business, a branch of the British firm of Bradford Dyers, is near completion.

Doubtless, an impetus has been given to these by tariff protection. Industrial developments in other lines are proceeding. Manufacture of airplanes, truck bodies and munitions is planned. More permanent industries are represented by cement works and the exploitation of the iron ore deposits at Assouan, the working of which has been acquired recently by British interests.

Westinghouse Stock Added To Amsterdam Exchange

NEW YORK (AP)—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., common stock was put forward as the latest of a growing list of American shares traded in Amsterdam.

A New York brokerage house, Labouchere & Co., announced it would file the listing in the Netherland City to start trading Thursday to broaden the market for the stock.

A recent report showed 176 American companies with stocks listed in Amsterdam as well as on the New York Stock Exchange.

Engineering Awards Highest Since 1930

By the Associated Press

New York

Record-breaking public projects raised major engineering construction awards in the United States last year to the highest total since 1930, the "Engineering News-Record" reported.

The total was $2,791,931,000, an increase of 14.5 per cent over the 1937 figure. Public awards accounted for $1,991,175,000, described by the trade publication as the largest on record, compared with $800,756,000 in private awards. The publication increased 51 per cent while private awards were down 28 per cent compared with 1937.

West of the Mississippi, it was noted, construction awards increased 39 per cent to the highest since 1929 while the Far West, with a total of $410,000,000, topped all previous years.

New England had a gain of 33 per cent in total awards and the South 24 per cent. The Middle Atlantic and Middle West were rated as showing losses of .5 of 1 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively, compared with 1937.

SEC Legislation Lauded by Douglas As Liberal Advance

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—Chairman William O. Douglas of the Securities and Exchange Commission told a gathering of $25-a-plate Jackson Day Democrats that SEC legislation stands "as permanent milestones of a broad liberal advance and a strengthening of the capitalistic system under the leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt."

"Thus," said Mr. Douglas, "history repeats itself. That which has been deemed radical becomes the strength of conservatism."

Mr. Douglas said the acts were "forged in a furnace of intense heat."

"Jack Garner was telling me the other day that they even labelled him a communist. The opposition to the enactment of these laws was reminiscent in quality and intensity to the opposition confronting Andrew Jackson in his encounters with Nicholas Biddle and the bank of the United States.

"But today most of the heat has gone up the chimney and most of the opposition fires are burning low, and those like Jack Garner who were carrying the brunt of the battle and who were dubbed as Communists have been given well deserved recognition for their constructive leadership in a liberal cause. Today the basic principles of the acts are thoroughly accepted by conservatives and liberals alike."

Canadian Railway $50,000,000 Issue On Market Jan. 11

OTTAWA (CP)—A new Dominion Government-guaranteed bond issue will go on the market next Wednesday when the Bank of Canada will open subscription books for $50,000,000 Canadian National Railway securities in two maturities bearing interest at 2¼ and 3 per cent.

Finance Minister Charles Dunning announced the new issue. It will be a 7- and 20-year series and will be unconditionally guaranteed both as to principal and interest.

Proceeds of the issue will be used to the extent of $40,600,000 for repayment of temporary loans obtained by the company from the Government and the remainder will be applied to the retirement of funded debt of the company maturing in the near future.

The seven-year bonds will expire Jan. 15, 1946, and are noncallable. They will be offered at 99 and accrued interest to yield approximately 2.40 per cent.

The 20-year bonds, expiring Jan. 15, 1959, will be offered at 97.25 and accrued interest to yield approximately 3.19 per cent. They will be subject to redemption at option of the company.

Power Production Drops During Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States during the week ended December 31 dropped to 2,120,555,000 kilowatt hours as the Christmas holiday bit into industrial use of energy, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The latest week's total was 10.3 per cent below 2,362,947,000 kilowatt hours in the previous week but 6.1 per cent above 1,998,135,000 in the comparable 1937 week, which did not include Christmas.

Due to holiday delays, the totals according to major geographic areas were not available.

Livermore Wants Seat On Commodity Exchange

NEW YORK (AP)—Jesse L. Livermore, maker and loser of fabulous fortunes, in stock and commodity speculations, seeks a seat on the commodity exchange.

His application was announced by the exchange's board of governors.

The 60-year-old plunger, known in his twenties as the "boy wonder of Wall Street," was said by friends to be on his way to the west coast, en route to a vacation in the South Seas. They said he expected to be back in the thick of Wall Street activity about April 1.

Mr. Livermore has made four fortunes of many million dollars each in the course of his career, and has lost four. He asserted at the time of his 1934 bankruptcy that he always had "paid off 100 cents on the dollar."

In 1936 he went back into the market. In 1937, he paid off more than $800,000 in back taxes to the Federal and State Governments.

His come-back, it is understood, has been made in commodities.

Retail Business Off About 12 P. C. During Year 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that retail sales slumped about 12 per cent in 1938.

Sales, based on preliminary estimates, totaled $35,000,000,000 in 1938 compared with $39,900,000,000 in 1937.

The year 1938 was the first since 1933 in which total dollar volume fell under the previous year's level. During the four preceding years there was a continuous expansion from the depression low of $25,000,000,000 in 1933 to $39,000,000,000 in 1937. Sales were higher in 1937 than at any time since 1930 and were within 18 per cent of the 1929 total of $49,000,000,000.

Quality Holds Up

The report said actual quantity of goods sold in 1938 more closely approximated the 1937 volume than did the dollar value, this, it explained, was because the general retail price level for the year averaged below that of 1937.

Sales in 1938 were under 1937 for all major business groups. However, only two out of 15 groups sustained losses greater than the average decline recorded for total trade.

The automotive group, which accounted for about 11 per cent of all sales made during the year, showed a 35 per cent loss. Furniture and household appliances dropped 17 per cent.

Lumber and building materials declined about 11 per cent. Sales by jewelry stores and farmers' supply and general stores had a like drop.

Department Stores

Sales of department, dry goods and general merchandise stores declined an average of about 8 per cent, with a somewhat smaller downturn for department stores alone. Apparel shop sales fell 9 per cent.

Food sales, which do not fluctuate much, decreased 5 per cent in dollar value; however the survey said, a substantial reduction in food costs in 1938 indicated that the volume of food sold about equalled that of 1937.

Central Depository Handling Exchange Securities Favored

NEW YORK (AP)—Increased support in banking and brokerage circles for a proposed central depository to handle securities traded on the New York Stock Exchange was reported to have resulted from a study of the plan under way since it was broached last August by William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission.

An accounting firm employed by the exchange to survey costs of the depository, it was learned, has indicated to the special committee studying the plan that it would report favorably in so far as the costs are concerned.

At the same time, it was said, big banks—at first inclined to be cold toward the idea—have shown more willingness to co-operate in the event the exchange adopts the plan.

The central depository would concentrate the handling and safeguarding of securities now scattered among brokerage firms and banks. The study made by the accounting firm, it was reported, calculated centralization would eliminate from 35 to 65 per cent of the receipts and deliveries of securities now passing through member firm offices.

The special exchange committee and the governing board must act before the fate of the proposal is settled.

Erie Supports Plan Of Reorganization

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Erie Railroad offered testimony in support of its plan to reorganize by slashing fixed interest charges in half.

John K. Thompson, Vice-President and Comptroller of the Erie, and R. E. Woodruff, Vice-President in Charge of Operations, outlined the plan in detail, and offered supporting statistical exhibits.

Mr. Thompson said the proposal would create a more simplified corporate structure for the Erie, and reduce its debt from $391,479,928 to $233,522,280, and capitalization from $538,666,145 to $432,342,710.

Mr. Thompson, on the witness stand most of the day at hearings being conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, estimated freight rate increases authorized by the ICC last year would add nearly $4,500,000 anually to Erie's revenues "if no traffic is lost."

He added, however, that "in certain cases' traffic had been lost as a result of the increases.

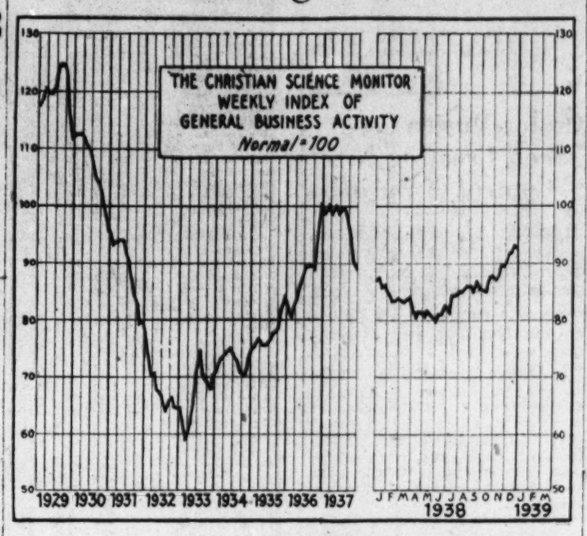
Mr. Thompson and Mr. Woodruff testified after Henry S. Sturgis, Vice-Chairman of a protective committee for holders of Erie refunding and improvement mortgage bonds, had completed his explanation of the committee's reorganization program.

The Erie's plan gives present preferred and common stockholders share for share in the reorganized company, while the bondholders' proposal calls for a heavy reinvestment by stockholders, including the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, if they desire to attain their present equity.

N. E. Egg Output Below '37

The rate of egg production on Dec 1, as reported by many commercial poultrymen in New England, was about 7 per cent above that of a month earlier, but 2 per cent less than the rate on Dec. 1 last year. The reported egg production per hundred layers on Dec. 1 was 43.8 eggs compared with 40.9 eggs on Nov. 1, 1938, and 44.7 eggs on Dec. 1 last year. The aggregate rate of egg production on the first of the month for the past year was 0.9 per cent higher than in 1937.

Monitor Business Index Eases Off in Closing Week of Year



For the first time in eight weeks The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity eased off, closing the year at a level somewhat under the high level reached in the preceding week but well above the corresponding week of last year. On Dec. 31, the index registered 92.6 (prel.) compared with 93.2 on Dec. 24, 89.6 on Nov. 26, and 87.0 on Jan. 1, 1938.

While declines were reported in the actual figures for the three components of the index, for loadings of miscellaneous freight the decrease was less than usual in the short week containing the Christmas holiday and the adjusted index recorded a substantial gain to a new high for over a year.

The other two components, electricity output and bank debits outside New York City, exceeded expectations for a seasonal and holiday decline and the adjusted indexes for both series slumped from their previous high levels. Despite the fairly sizeable declines recorded in each of these series, both power output and bank debits retained a lead over the corresponding levels of last year.

Reports of activity in various lines of industry were generally encouraging. The most outstanding increase was noted in the steel industry where a gain of 11½ points in the operating rate was recorded during the week, boosting operations to 51½ per cent of capacity, a level close to that maintained prior to the holidays, according to Steel estimates.

Automobile production exceeded its previous week's total by a small amount, with sales running well ahead of a year ago. Construction figures available for the end of the year showed substantial gains over the previous year. Textile mills maintained operations at about the same rate during the week, with gains over a year ago quite general.

In retail trade there was some further slackening after the holiday rise, but in many cities gains over a year ago were maintained. Commodity prices moved upward in the final week of the year, recording the first general advance since the early part of December, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics index.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Dec 31* 1938	Dec 24 1938	Jan 1 1938
Combined index	92.6	93.2	87.0
Bk debits outside NYC	88.6	92.1	87.9
Elec pow production	94.4	96.8	91.0
Misc carloadings	92.9	87.9	78.0

*Preliminary.

The World's Business

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Of course the major preoccupations of the stock market last week were the two messages of the President to Congress. Evidently the market had some difficulty deciding what to make of them, for the price range was unusually wide during the middle of the week without any definite trend being established.

But the rise which began early in December was at least temporarily terminated, the first week of the New Year beginning on a somewhat depressed note. Still, on the charts, it is not yet possible to say whether the last five weeks of improvement has been ended or whether the market last week was merely taking another leg in a zig-zag upward movement.

Aircrafts were particularly weak, not strange in view of their long rise and the fact that the budget message, on which their hopes were chiefly pinned, is now past and not future. Rails, though finally acquiescing in the general decline at the end of the week, again did better than industrials, for reasons already discussed here.

Utilities also resisted the drop, for a favorable interpretation of the President's words and of Congress' mood affects the utilities first, through the PWA loan-and-grant program for government-financed duplication of private plant. In fact the slipping of the utilities into the general weakness of the market Saturday was chiefly attributed to the possibility that the Supreme Court today may hand down a TVA decision unfavorable to the companies.

Street Cold to Budget Message

General interpretation here of the President's first message was bullish. He refrained from the diatribes against his economic royalist enemies which have characterized previous opening messages. He left out the "must" note. And most important of all, in Street opinion, he said that we have "passed the period of internal conflict." That seems to mean that he will turn, after six years, from reform to recovery. The Street is skeptical, but at least the force majeure is present in Congress to make him do so willy-nilly.

On the other hand the budget message, as a market stimulant, was a flop. It was as "inflationary" as it well could be. The President abandoned entirely all pretense of hoping for a budget balance in the near future. Heretofore he has usually predicted a thumping deficit for the current year and a near-balance for the next one. This time he has a deficit of $3,300,000,000 for the fiscal year to end in 1940.

He devoted most of his budget message to a long chain of arguments—specious, in Street opinion—for not bothering about budget balance. The message made clear the mysterious references in the Wednesday message to government "investments." For a month now the President has been building his protective logical coloration for maintenance of the status quo in Treasury deficits.

"Talking Away" Deficits

By extending the word "investments" to cover as large a proportion of the Government's outlay as possible, he can talk away deficits into something superficially resembling private corporate investments, entitled to capitalization in a properly audited financial statement. But people here seem to think there are nearly as many jokers in this kind of "more accurate" budget interpretation as in a McKesson & Robbins statement.

The important thing about the Street's response to the budget message was that the trout no longer rises to the fly. The prospect of continued deficits no longer prompts inflation-minded traders to buy—apparently. Lots of folks here think prosperity depends on continued pump-priming but they didn't go in and buy stocks on the budget message. In recent years the Street has been paying less and less attention the first week in January to this message. Five years ago it was a market sensation.

Business news was mixed. Steel operations jumped back to 51 per cent—not bad, not good. According to the Dow-Jones' index, carloadings did worse than seasonally; according to the New York Times' index, better. Automobile output for January is estimated at 320,000 against 405,000 in December, 227,000 in January, 1938. On Saturday the market seemed disappointed because Pittsburgh operations this week will be no better than last.

The British Sterling Situation

Despite the fact that the Bank of England's generous advance of £200,000,000 to the British Exchange Fund was only bookkeeping on the grand scale, the Street was really impressed with British determination to hold that line. A weekly inflow of gold has become such a commonplace in the Friday Federal Reserve statement that it no longer gets comment in the press, and most of it has been coming from Britain.

European central banks are getting the habit of keeping spare gold here instead of in London, and the South Africans have arranged for hoarders to keep their gold down there. There is talk the French may unpeg from sterling and peg to the dollar; $150,000,000 or more of gold has gone from London to Paris and the franc has been very strong against the pound; the franc-dollar rate discussed to replace the old 179-franc-to-the-pound rate is 38 francs to the dollar.

The capital issues market is quite moribund. The Central Illinois syndicate dissolved and the issue is around 98. The next important financing on the slate is Central Maine 3¼s of 1968 to come out January 18. The New York banks' year-end statements showed increases in deposits and in cash, and some few increases in holdings of governments, but no improvement in earnings over last year.

J. A. Sisto Exchange Is Sold for $68,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange membership of J. A. Sisto, who was expelled from the exchange Dec. 29 on charges of improper conduct and violation of its rules, has been sold for $68,000, it was learned recently.

The name of the purchaser was not disclosed.

It was the first seat transaction recorded by the exchange for the new year and represented a decline of $2,000 from the price of the previous sale.

In 1938, the quotations for exchange memberships ranged from a low of $51,000 to a high of $85,000.

Rise of 11½ P. C. In Steel Output To 51.5 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week snapped back from the depressed levels prevailing over the holidays and operations resumed to about the pre-Christmas rate of 51.5 per cent, or an 11.5 per cent rise compared with the previous week, according to magazine Steel. This brought steelmaking to almost double the 26 per cent average a year ago.

"Several individual plants boosted schedules higher than any prevailing in 1938," says the service. Principal gains were 18 points to 44 per cent at Pittsburgh, 18 points to 50 per cent at Wheeling and 12 points to 91 per cent at Detroit.

"Chicago was up 7 points to 53 per cent, eastern Pennsylvania 5 points to 34 per cent, Cincinnati 22 points to 72 per cent, St. Louis 3 points to 45.5 per cent and Cleveland 4 points to 54 per cent. Birmingham at 77 per cent and New England at 70 were unchanged.

January Prospects

"Recovery in specifications so far has been principally seasonal, since a major share of the gain is compensation for the curtailment of shipments and the reduction of buyers' inventories at the year-end. With the replenishment of stocks, subsequent changes in steel output will be guided by the trend of consumption.

"Producers have fairly large tonnages scheduled for January shipments. Backlogs have been swelled by the recent placing of additional orders for automotive steel, involving bars, tubing, and flat-rolled material.

"Unfilled business in structural shapes and concrete reinforcing bars has been increased markedly by closing on public works projects the past several weeks. Additional steel buying of the latter nature is in prospect, although general contractors' bids are in on the bulk of major construction financed by Federal funds.

"Recent purchases by the railroads include 30,000 tons of rails by the Northern Pacific and the placing of 10 freight locomotives by the Norfolk & Western to its own shops. Canadian National is in the market for 2,000 box cars.

Auto Output Steady

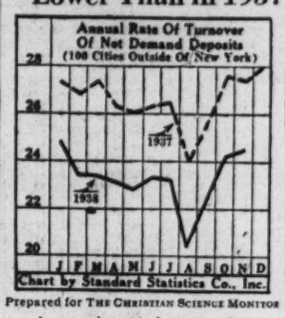
"Automobile production is steady at a rate about 50 per cent above that a year ago but moderately below the December peak. Output last week was 76,685 units, practically unchanged from the 77,415 units assembled the preceding week.

"Only slight variations were shown in operations of individual companies.

"Pig iron production in December was 47 per cent larger than a year ago but declined 3 per cent from the November total. On a daily basis, last month's output was down 6 per cent from November, first decrease since June."

Scrap markets generally have a strong tone in the face of quiet demand—a favorable omen. All price composites are unchanged: Scrap at $14.79, iron and steel at $36.36 and finished steel at $56.50. Finished steel prices are firm.

Deposits Turnover Lower Than in 1937



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

As may be noted on the chart, the annual rate of turnover of net demand deposits in 100 cities outside of New York, was uniformly lower in 1938 than in 1937, although practically the same seasonal pattern followed through in every portion of the year.

$5,000,000,000 Rise In National Income Seen by Brookmire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Business recovery this year gives high promise of boosting the national income $5,000,000,000 or more above 1938, according to the Brookmire Economic Service. Such a substantial gain, continues the service, would result in surpassing the 1937 total income of about $70,000,000,000.

More so than at any time since the nineteen twenties, the basic economic forces plus the trend of Government policy are so geared as to produce expansion that should be great in extent, wide in scope, and lasting in time.

Accordingly, the Annual Brookmire Forecaster reaches the following conclusions:

Business is expected to expand on the broadest front in years. Before the end of 1939, business has a fighting chance of beating the peak reached in the spring of 1937; and before this economic cycle ends, the best level since 1929 should be attained.

National defense plans will multiply aircraft orders; augment naval construction; increase purchases of machinery and equipment; encourage expansion of utilities; spur rebuilding of the merchant marine; and give added reason for rehabilitating rail equipment.

Construction expansion will be double-barreled, with (1) residential rising sharply to the best levels since the 1925-28 boom years, (2) the rushing of $1,500,000,000 of Public Works.

Auto Sales will be boosted by 1,000,000 or more cars over the 1938 total of 2,750,000. This together with the stimulus of national defense and construction to the heavy goods generally should boom the steel industry, as well as stimulate general business, security markets, and commodity prices.

Gimbel Heads Mark Store

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Colonel Richard Gimbel of Philadelphia has been elected president of the Mark Store Company, operators of a Miami department store. He succeeds Mark Max, resigned.

Repeal of Silver Act Likely, Says Handy & Harman

NEW YORK (AP)—Mining and metal-using trades were informed today by Handy & Harman, bullion dealers, that "ultimate repeal" of the silver purchase act of 1934 appears probable.

In an annual review of the silver market, the firm said:

"Without doubt, the Treasury's purchases during the past five years have benefited this country's silver industry, but the act's apparent failure as a monetary measure and the seeming impossibility of its ever attaining its avowed objectives may raise the question whether it should be continued, even for the sake of such benefits, and particularly when consideration is given to the cost to the United States of the subsidy paid abroad."

The firm suggested, from its interpretation of existing laws, that the Treasury could proceed with purchases of newly-mined silver from producers in the United States even though the 1934 legislation be rescinded.

It pointed out the original presidential authorization of silver purchases antedated the act by nearly six months and "was based upon Congressional action entirely separate and distinct from the latter statute."

"As the law now stands, June 30, 1939, is the expiration date of the President's powers to authorize the acquisition of domestic silver," it noted, "but Congress could extend these powers, as it has done in the past, for such period as might be deemed advisable."

President Roosevelt, at the end of the old year, authorized the continuance of purchases of newly-mined domestic silver through next June at 64.64 cents an ounce compared with the world price of about 43 cents.

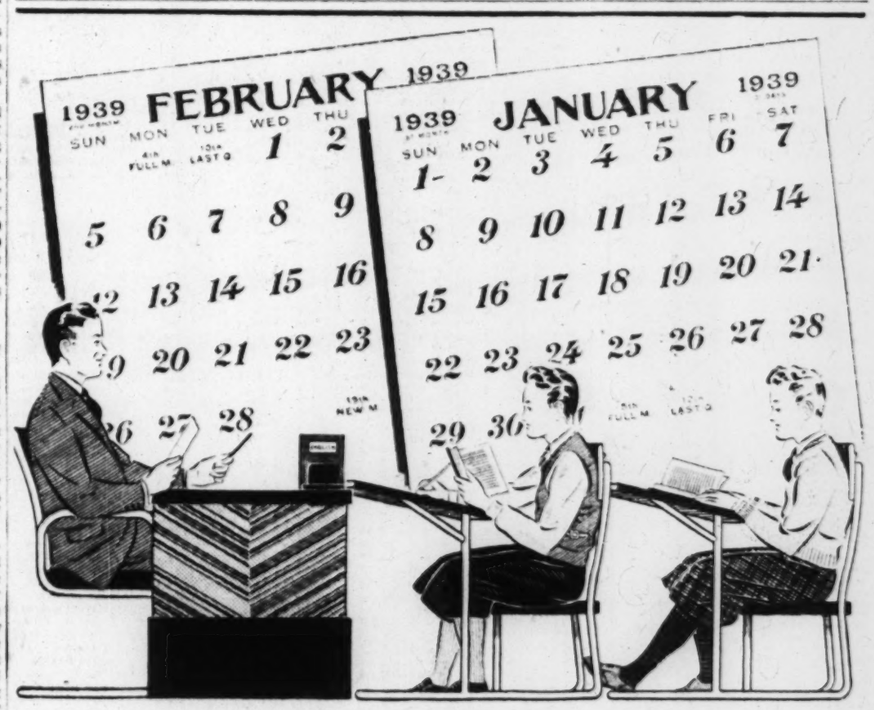
The Silver Purchase Act of 1934 required the Treasury to buy the metal until silver in the nation's monetary reserves attained a ratio one-fourth to gold or until the world silver price reached the statutory price of $1.29 an ounce.

Handy & Harman explained both these objectives were far from being reached, despite the fact purchases under the act exceeded 1,500,000,000 ounces and that total U. S. silver holdings, including coin in circulation, had risen to 2,575,000,000 ounces at the end of 1938.

The Treasury's holdings of gold, it explained, had outdistanced silver purchases so that the Treasury would have to buy an additional 1,165,000,000 ounces to meet the act's requirements.

The firm estimated the cost of the silver purchases at more than $1,000,000,000, of which it figured 82 per cent had been paid for foreign silver and 18 per cent for the output of domestic mines. Acquisitions in the open market last year were placed at 342,000,000 ounces, including metal from demonetized reserves of Spain and China. Part of the metal flowing into the open-market at London, the chief world market, for Japanese account was described as silver of Chinese origin.

Events of the year, it held, demonstrated the "silver market's complete dependence upon the support of the United States Government."



New students accepted at mid-term

If your child has missed the first term of school he may be enrolled at mid-term for the remainder of the year. Since the winter term is about a month away you have time to consider the opportunities offered by schools advertising in The Christian Science Monitor and select the one which best meets your needs. Consult the school advertisements in the Monitor published Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page. Or write to the School Section, Advertising Department, One Norway Street, Boston.

SELECT A MONITOR-ADVERTISED SCHOOL

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Cotton Farmers Seek Expansion Of Crop Benefits

WASHINGTON (AP) — Farmers from cotton states asked Congress to expand the crop reduction features of the present farm act by a plan that would cost at least $80,000,000 above present farm benefits.

Meeting with more than a score of senators and representatives, spokesmen for the cotton growers asked that some 11,000,000 bales on which the Government already has made loans be returned to growers in lieu of new crop production.

For several days the growers have been discussing the world cotton surplus with representatives of the Agriculture Department.

Ransom Aldrich, President of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation, acted as spokesman for the cotton growers at the meeting.

He said the growers wanted to continue allocations made under the present program and add to them a "voluntary" reduction plan by which growers could cut acreage from 20 to 75 per cent in addition to the announced program. In exchange, he proposed that they receive bales now piling up under the Government loan plan.

Mr. Aldrich estimated that this would take at least 2,000,000 bales out of the surplus now piled up under Government loan.

Several senators noting that cotton was now worth $40 a bale and the program would cost the Government upwards of $80,000,000 asked how it would be financed. Mr. Aldrich replied that was "a problem for Congress," but that growers thought the cotton problem should be financed in the same way as funds for "the navy, army, relief and other Government activities."

Railway Employment Decreases by 17,694

WASHINGTON (AP)—Railway employment decreased by 17,694 from mid-November to mid-December, the Interstate Commerce Commission reported.

Class 1 steam railways, exclusive of switching and terminal companies had 943,082 employees in mid-December, compared with 960,776 a month earlier and 1,008,037 in December, 1937.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Bayside Nat Bk of NY	25c	Feb.	1	Jan. 16
Fall Riv Nat Bk	$1	Jan.	3	Dec. 24
Gibraltar Fire & Mar Ins Co	20c	Mar.	1	Feb. 15
Green Co (H L)	60c	Jan.	23	Jan. 16
Lincoln Nat Bk & Tr Co (Syracuse,NY)	40c	Jan.	16	Jan. 7
North Phila Trust Co (Phila, Pa.	50c	Jan.	16	Jan. 5
Toburn Gold Mines Ltd	2c		Feb.	23 Jan. 21
Final				
Alliance Oil pf	$3		Dec.	29 Dec. 28
Stock				
Columbia Pict Corp	2½%		Mar.	15 Mar. 1
Irregular				
Prov Trans Co	20c		Feb.	15 Feb. 1
Final				
Lloyds Bk "A"	6%			
Do "B"	2½%			
Natl Prov Bk	50c			
Increased				
Wash Gas Lt Co	37½c	Q	Feb.	1 Jan. 14
Resumed				
Rike-Kumler	25c		Jan.	23 Jan. 12
Accumulated				
Met Ind Co 6% pf allot ctfs 50% pd	25c		Feb.	1 Jan. 20
Mich P Serv 7% pf	$1.75		Feb.	1 Jan. 14
Do 6% pf	$1.75		Feb.	1 Jan. 14
Regular				
Amer Motor Ins Co (Phila)	60c	Q	Jan.	3 Dec. 28
Anglo-Can Tel Co 5½% pf	68¾c	Q	Feb.	1 Jan. 14
Atlantic City Sewerage	25c	Q	Jan.	3 Jan. 3
Ault & Wiborg Propr Ltd 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Feb.	1 Jan. 16
Bayside Nat Bank of N Y	25c	S	Feb.	1 Jan. 16
Birtman Elec Do pf	25c $1.75	S Q	Feb. Feb.	1 Jan. 16 1 Jan. 16
Calgary Power Co Ltd 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Feb.	1 Jan. 14
Cargill Trust Co (Putnam, Conn)	$1.00	S	Jan.	3 Dec. 23
Chem Prod Corp (formerly Joslin-Schmt Corp) 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan.	3 Dec. 20
Cincinnati Inter-Term RR Co 4% gtd 1st pf	$2	S	Feb.	1 Jan. 20
Consol Royalty	5c	Q	Jan.	25 Jan. 15
Constice Hotel Co vtc			Jan.	3
Dunean Mills 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan.	3 Dec. 21
E Hartford Trust Co (Hartford, Conn)	$1	A	Dec.	30 Dec. 14
Eastern Trust Co (Halifax, N S)	$2	Q	Jan.	3 Dec. 20
Electric & Musical Industries Ltd 6% preference	7½%	S	Jan.	14 Dec. 21
Elgin Sweeper Co, 40c cum pf	10c	Q	Jan.	3 Dec. 20
Eureka Pipe Line	50c		Feb.	1 Jan. 20
Faber, Coe & Gregg, Inc 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Feb.	1 Jan. 20
Fall River Natl Bk	$2	S	Jan.	3 Dec. 24
Farmers Natl Bank & Trust Co (Boyertown	35c		Jan.	3 Dec. 31
First Natl Bank (Mansfield, Mass)	$2.50	S	Feb.	1 Jan. 4
First Natl Bank (Oil City, Pa.)	$5		Jan.	5 Jan. 4
Gibraltar Fire and Marine Insurance Co	50c	S	Mar.	1 Feb. 15
Green Co (H. L.)	40c	Q	Jan.	23 Jan. 16
Do 2d pf	$1.75	Q	Feb.	1 Jan. 16
Insurance Group Shares	3 3-10c		Feb.	1 Dec. 31
June Dairy Prod	$1.50			Dec. 20
Lewis (Edgar P) & Sons, Inc cv pf	21¼c	Q	Jan.	3 Dec. 20
Lincoln Natl Bk and Trust Co (Syracuse, N Y)	40c	Q	Jan.	16 Jan. 7
Do	40c	Q	Apr.	15 Apr. 1
Lincoln Telephone & Telegraph Co (Del), 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Jan.	10 Dec. 31
Do cl A	50c	Q	Jan.	10 Dec. 31
Do cl B	25c	Q	Jan.	10 Dec. 31
Louisville Henderson & St Louis Ry	$4.00	S	Feb.	15 Feb. 1
Do 5%	$2.50	S	Feb.	15 Feb. 1
Manhattan Fund	12c		Jan.	16 Jan. 5
Minn Honeywell pf	$1	Q	Mar.	1 Feb. 20
Neilson (Wm). Ltd	$1.50	S	Feb.	1 Jan. 14
7% pfd	$1.75	Q	Dec.	31 Dec. 21
New Rochelle Trust Co (N Y)	50c	S	Feb.	1 Jan. 16
N. Y. Trap Rock pf	$1.75		Jan.	3 Dec. 28
Nth Philadelphia Trust Co (Phila, Pa.	$1	Q	Jan.	16 Jan. 5
Orange&Rockl'd El Packer Corp	10c		Feb.	1 Jan. 25
Prentice(GE)Mf Co	25c	Q	Jan.	16 Jan. 10
Pub Svc Col 7% pf	50c		Jan.	15 Jan. 1
Do 6% pf	$8 1-3	M	Feb.	1 Jan. 14
Do 5% pf	50c	M	Feb.	1 Jan. 14
Saguenay Pow Co Ltd 5½% pf	41 2-3	M	Feb.	1 Jan. 14
Securities Cp Gen pf	$1.37½	Q	Feb.	1 Jan. 16
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Feb.	1 Jan. 20
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Feb.	1 Jan. 20
Sharp&Dohme pf 8%	$1.75	Q	Feb.	1 Jan. 17
Shamokin Valley & Pottsville Railroad	50c			
Solvay Am Corp pf	$1.37½	Q	Feb.	15 Jan. 16
Toburn Gold Mi Ltd Utilities Stock & Bond Corp	2c	Q	Feb.	23 Jan. 21
	40c	S	Feb.	1 Jan. 20
Walker (H) Goderham & Worts	$1	Q	Mar.	15 Feb. 20
Do pf	25c	Q	Mar.	15 Feb. 20
Washington Gas Lt Co				
$4.50 cum conv pf	$1.12½	Q	Feb.	10 Jan. 31

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¾s '47-43	110	110	110
8 3¼s '45-43	110	110	110
2 3¾s '46-44	110.8	110.4	110.4
8 4s '54-44	114.24	114.22	114.24
10 2¾s '47-45	107.12	107.12	107.12
1 3¼s '49-46	109.16	109.16	109.16
12 2s '47	102.13	102.9	102.9
1 2¾s '51-48	105.29	105.29	105.29
1 2½s '52-49	102.30	102.29	102.29
2 2½s '52-50	102.31	102.31	102.31
9 3s '55-51	107.16	107.12	107.13
1 3s '55-51 reg	107.11	107.11	107.11
15 2¾s '60-55	104.23	104.23	104.23
1 2¾s '60-55 reg	104.20	104.20	104.20
10 2¾s '59-56	103.21	103.21	103.21
8 2¾s '65-60	102.30	102.29	102.30
5 2¾s '63-58	103.2	103.2	103.2

Home Owners Loan

1 2¾s '49-39	102.10	102.10	102.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	104½	104½	104½
13 Alleghany cv 5s '44	82¾	81½	81½
9 Alleghany cv 5s '49	72	70½	70½
2 Alleghany 5s '50 st	37	37	37
24 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110¼	110	110
5 Am & For P5s2030	53¼	53	53
22 AmIChem cv 3½s '49	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
4 Am Int 5½s '49	104	103¾	103¾
13 Am T&T 5½s '43	111⅞	111¾	111⅞
26 Am T&T 3¼s '66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Am T&T 4½s '61	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
1 Am T Fdr cv 50	110¼	110¼	110¼
14 AnacondaCop4½s '50	105⅜	105½	105⅜
10 Ang C Nitra deb '67	24½	24½	24½
3 Ann Arbor 4s '95	33	33	33
1 Arm Del 4s '57	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Arm Del 4s '65	98¼	98	98
16 AT&SF 4s '95	108½	108⅛	108⅜
3 AT&SF 4s 1905-'55	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 ACLine 1st 4s '52	85¾	85¾	85¾
4 AC Line 4½s '64	68¼	68¼	68¼
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	55	55	55
1 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
9 B&O rfg 4s '95	21⅜	21	21
1 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	21	21	21
3 B&O 1st 5s '48	56¼	56¼	56¼
8 B&O rfg 5s '95	20¾	20¼	20¼
4 B&O rfg 4½s '95 ct	20¾	20¾	20¾
8 B&O 5s '96 F	19⅝	19¼	19¼
10 B&O 5s 2000 D	19	18⅝	18⅜
48 B&O cv 4½s '60	12¾	12⅛	12½
7 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	12	12	12
9 B&O 4s '48	56⅜	56⅛	56⅛
10 Band&Ar cv 4s '51 st	101	100⅜	101
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118	118	118
10 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	108	107¾	108
19 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
27 Beth Stl 3½s '52	100	99¾	100
6 Boston&Me 5s '67	28	27½	27½
2 Bost&Me 4¼s AJ '61	26¾	26⅛	26⅛
4 Boston&Me 5s '55	29	27½	27½
35 Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	8½	8⅛	8⅜
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	72¼	71¾	71¾
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	103½	103½	103½
8 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	76½	75½	75½
6 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57B	94½	94½	94½
1 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	106½	106½	106½
4 Buf R&P 4½s '57	28½	28½	28½
1 Bur CR&No 5s '34 ct	7	7	7
7 Bush Term 5s '55	41	40	40
5 BushTerm Bldge 5s '60	52¾	52¾	52¾
10 Cal Ore Pow 4s '65	93½	93½	93½
4 Can Sou 5s '62	95⅞	95½	95⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
1 Can Nat 5s '68 Oct	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¾	115	115
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '5	116¾	116¾	116¾
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115⅝	114½	115⅜
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	115½	115⅜	115⅜
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
22 Can Pac 5s '54	98½	98¼	98⅜
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	98¼	98¼	98¼
4 Can Pac 4½s '60	92½	92	92
11 Can Pac 4s perp	81⅜	81¼	81¼
3 Carriers&Gen 5s '50	91	91	91
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	11⅜	10½	10½
1 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	107½	107½	107½
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	59¼	59	59
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	75¾	75	75½
10 Cen P Thru Sh L4s'54	69½	69½	69½
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	25½	25¼	25¼
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	23⅜	23	23
5 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	21¾	21¾	21¾
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	79	79	79
1 ChampP&F(38)4¾s'50	101	101	101
5 C&Ohio cn 5s '39	101½	101½	101½
5 C&O cv 4½s '92	120	120	120
5 C&Ohio cn 5s '39	101½	101½	101½
6 C&O 4½s '92	97¾	97	97¾
15 C&O 3½s '96 D	97¼	97¼	97¼
6 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97¼	97¼	97¼
7 Chi&Alton 3s '49	13¼	13	13¼
16 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	98¼	98	98¼
10 CB&Q 4½s '77	93	93	93
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98¾	98½	98¾
6 CB&Q 3½s III '49	99	98¾	98¾
2 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	21½	20⅝	21
20 Chic Gt West 4s '59	24	23	23
1 Chi I&L 6s '66	5½	5½	5½
1 Chi I&L 5s '66	5¾	5¼	5½
42 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	3¼	3	3
4 CMSP&P a 5½s '2000	3¼	3	3
28 CM&SP 4¾s '89F	28	28	28
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	24½	24½	24½
2 Chi&NW 6½s '36	18	18	18
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	16½	16½	16½
6 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5¼	5	5
2 Chi & NY 3½s '87	16	15½	16
3 CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	8	8	8
1 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3¾	3¾	3¾
28 C R I & P 4s '88	17¼	16½	16¾
2 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	8	8	8
4 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
4 C H R & SE inc 5s '60	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	108	108	108
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	105	105	105
11 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	106	105¾	106
8 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	103¾	103½	103¾
19 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	90½	89¾	90¼
2 Childs Co 5s '43	74	74	74
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	108	108	108
5 CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	108½	108½	108½
1 CinUnTerm 5s '57 D	60½	60	60½
7 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	73¾	75	75¼
6 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
4 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	88⅝	88¾	88¾
12 ClevUnTerm 5s '77	79¼	78½	79¼
2 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	74¾	74¾	74¾
2 Col & So 4½s '80	41¾	41½	41½
18 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	95½	95	95¼
22 Colmbia G 5s 1931	95	94⅝	94⅝
3 Com'l Cred 3½s '51	104	104	104
1 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	107	106¾	106¾
6 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	108½	108½	108½
67 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	110¼	109½	109½
7 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107	107	107
1 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
6 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105⅞	105¾	105¾
13 Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅞	106½	106½
9 Con Edis 3½s '58	106	105¾	106
21 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104½	104	104¼
5 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	13¼	13¼	13¼
7 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	108½	108½	108½
2 Consum Pow 3½s '67	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
40 Continent Oil 2¾s'48	109¼	108½	109
2 Crown Cork 4s '50	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	33	33	33
29 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	63½	63	63½
1 D D G&E 5s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 D&R G 4½s'36	13	13	13
10 D & R G 4s '36	13	13	13
9 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	5½	5	5
2 D & R G West 5s '78	10	10	10
12 Del Ed 4½s '61	112¾	112⅜	112⅝
1 Del Ed 4s '65	111½	111½	111½
33 Del T Tun 4½s'61	100	99¾	100
8 Dul Missabe&I 5½s'62	106	105½	105½
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	111¾	111¼	111¾
14 Elec Auto-L cv 4s'52	106½	106	106
27 Erie rfg 5s '67	13¼	12¾	12¾
18 Erie rfg 5s'75	13	12½	12½
6 Erie 1st 4s'96	46	45¾	45¾
71 Erie gen lien 4s'96	20½	20	20¼
2 Erie & Jer 6s '55	46	46	46
5 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	104¼	104¼	104¼
46 Fla E Cst 5s '74	91¾	83¾	83¾
2 Fla E Cst 4½s'59	63½	63½	63½
5 Francis Sug 6s'55	41	40½	40½
1 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	106¾	106¾	106¾
148 Gen Mot Ac 3¼s'51	107¼	107¼	107¼
13 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	64¼	63	63
8 Goodrich 4½s'56	100	100	100
30 Goodrich 6s '45	100¾	100	100
18 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	103½	103¼	103¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	85	84½	84½
10 Gt Nor 1st 4½s'61	102	101¾	101¾
14 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	99½	99¼	99
7 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	87½	87	87
2 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	76	76	76
5 Gulf St Util 4s '66	107½	107½	107½
11182 Hocky V 4½s '59	119¾	118¾	118¾
3 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	70	70	70
2 Hous OilTex 5½s'40	101½	101½	101½
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	35	35	35
15 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	44¼	44	44
3 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13¼	13	13
5 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '70B	112½	112	112
10 Ill Cen 4s '53	57¼	57	57¼
11 Ill Cen 4½s '66	52	50¾	51¼
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	70	70	70
8 IC&CSL&NOGs'63A	59	57	57
1¼4 IC&CSL&NO4½s'63	53¾	53¼	53¼
3 Interb R Tr 6s '32	36	36	36
6 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	60½	60½	60½
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	58¾	58¾	58¾
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	88½	88½	88½
7 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	3¼	3¼	3½
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	19¼	19	19¼
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	76	75¾	75¾
2 Int Met Mar 6s '41	58½	58½	58½
2 Int Paper 6s '55	92¾	92½	92¾
13 Int Paper 5s '47	99¾	99	99¾
18 Int T&T 4½s '52	66¾	66	66
4 Int T&T 5s '55	68¾	67½	67½
4 JamesP&Clea 4s '59	53¼	53¼	53¼
4 Jones&Laugh81¼4s'61	95¼	95¼	95¼
3 Kanaw & Mich 4s '90	82½	82½	82½
4 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	34	34	34
6 K C South 5s '50	70	69¾	70
5 K C South 3s '50	70	70	70
4 K C Term 4s '60	109¾	109½	109¾
3 Kans G&E 4½s '57	105½	105¼	105¼
101 Koppers Co 4s '51	101	100½	100½
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	102½	102½	102½
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	42½	42½	42½
1 L S & M S 3½s '97	90	90	90
2 Laurentide Nit ine '75	25	25	25
3 Leh & N Y 4s '45	31½	31½	31½
9 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	55	54¾	54¾
7 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	54	53	53
2 Leh Val NY4½s'40	50	50	50
1 Lehigh Val 6s 2003	21	21	21
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	20	20	20
13 Leh Val 4½s 2003	20½	20½	20½
7 Leh Val 4s 2003	20	20	20
4 Leh Val 6s 2003 asd	20	19½	20
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	20½	20½	20½
7 Leh Val 4s 2003	20	20	20
7 Util P & L 5s '59	68½	68⅜	68½
5 Va El & Pow 3½s '68	108¼	108⅛	108¼
30 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	12¾	12	12
2 Wabash 1st 5s '39	48¾	48¾	48¾
10 Wabash 4½s '78 C	11½	10⅜	10⅜
1 Walwrth 6s '55	78½	78½	78½
5 Walwrth 4s '55	66	65½	65½
4 Warren Bros 6s '39	54	54	54
2 Warren Bros 6s '41	44	44	44
1 Westch Lt 5s '50	124½	124½	124½
14 Westch Lt 3½s '67	106¼	106¼	106¼
11 West Pen P 3½s '66	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 West Shore 4s 2361	54	54	54
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	47	47	47
4 West Va P & P 4½s '52	107	107	107
3 Westn Md 4s '52	82½	82½	82½
2 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	22½	22½	22½
16 Western Un 5s '51	62¾	60¼	60¼
15 Western Un 5s '60	61½	60⅝	60⅝
4 Western Un 4½s '50	61½	60	60
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	95¼	95¼	95¼
3 White Sew M 6s '40	101½	101½	101¾
1 Wilkes B & E 5s '42	6¾	6¾	6¾
9 Wilson & Co 4s '55	102½	102½	102½
1 Wis Cen 4s '49 ct	10½	10¼	10¼
7 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	107½	107½	107½
43 Youngst S & T 4s '48	100	107½	108
22 Youngst S & T 4s '61	105	105	105

Foreign Bonds

4 Antioquia 7s '45 A	12½	12	12¼
7 Antioquia 7s '45 B	12½	12	12
7 Antioquia 7s '45 C	12	12	12
1 Antioquia 2d 7s '57	11½	11½	11½
3 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	11½	11½	11½
11 Antwerp 5s '58	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	78¾	78¾	78¾
7 Australia 5s '55	101	100⅞	100⅞
7 Australia 5s '57	101¼	100½	101¼
24 Australia 4½s '56	98½	98	98
1 Belgium 6s '55	104⅝	104½	104⅞
2 Brazil 8s '41	11½	11½	11½
11 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	10	10	10
8 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	10	10	10
12 Brisbane 6s '50	100¼	100	100
1 Buen A 4½s Apr '76	51	51	51
3 Buen A 4½s 4½s '75	53½	53	53½
7 Canada 4s '60	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Canada 3¼s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
17 Canada 3s '67	99½	99½	99½
5 Canada 2½s '45	104	104	104
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6½s '61	14	14	14
11 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	16¼	16	16¼
3 Chile 6s '60	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Chile 6s '61 Feb	17¾	17¼	17¾
3 Chile 6s '63	18	18	18
10 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	23½	23¾	23½
13 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	24	23¾	24

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util*
Net change	—1.40	—.42	—.46
Today's close†	150.14	32.51	23.03
Saturday's close	151.54	32.93	23.49
1938-39 high	158.41	33.98	25.19
1938-39 low	98.93	19.00	13.14

*30 utilities prior to June 2, 1938.
†Preliminary.

Coster-Musica Case Seen Creating New Control of Business

DENVER (AP)—Brien McMahon, Assistant United States Attorney General, forecast that the F. Donald Coster-Musica swindle case would create new regulations for business by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In Denver to address the annual Jackson Day dinner of Colorado Democrats, Mr. McMahon asserted investigation of swindling wizardry of Coster-Musica as head of the McKesson-Robbins drug firm disclosed need for stricter regulations on audit reports of certified public accounts.

Mr. McMahon, directing federal investigation of Coster-Musica's widespread operations, indicated regulations he would suggest would include requirements of affidavits of physical inventory of stocks listed by audit reports.

The major method in Coster-Musica's operations, he pointed out, was carrying on the McKesson-Robbins' firms books millions of dollars of non-existent drug stocks in non-existent warehouses.

Asked how it was possible for operators of Coster-Musica to continue for years without detection, Mr. McMahon replied:

"It is impossible to legislate honesty into business so long as human emotions are what they are.

"The best thing that can be done is for the Government to provide every safeguard possible."

Gen'l Motors Sales To U. S. Consumers Up Sharply Over '37

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of General Motors Corp. cars and trucks to consumers in the United States in December totaled 118,888 units, compared with 131,387 in November and 89,682 in December, 1937, the company reported.

December sales to dealers in the United States amounted to 150,005 units, against 159,573 in the previous month and 108,232 in the like 1937 month.

Total sales to dealers in the United States and Canada, plus overseas shipments, totaled 187,909 in December, compared with 200,256 in November and 160,444 in December, 1937.

For the full year 1938, sales to consumers in the United States aggregated 1,001,770 cars and trucks, compared with 1,594,215 in 1937. Sales to dealers in the U. S. in 1938 numbered 935,163 cars, against 1,680,024 in 1937, while total sales to dealers in this country and Canada, plus overseas shipments, were 1,307,749, against 2,116,897.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Jan. 9, 1938

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.67⅞	$4.68⅛	$4.8397
Cables	4.67½	4.68¼	4.8397
France—franc	.0263⅛	.0264⅛	.1895
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1691	*
Switz'l'd—franc	.2259	.2257	*
Italy—lira	.05264	.05261	.0526
Germany—mark	.4011	.4013	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5441	.5443	*
Sweden—krona	.2408	.2404	.4537
Norway—krone	.2351	.2353	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2090	.2090	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0087	.

'We 6 Are in the '400' Now'

SIOUX FALLS, S. D. (AP)—The 1939 edition of the Social Directory of the United States, which carries the foreword that "the standard for eligibility has been extremely high," lists the names of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. von Schneider among the South Dakotans this year.

The von Schneiders were described as members of the Minnehaha Country Club and graduates of Heidelberg University. Their four children were listed as Mimi, Hans, Gretel, and Sophia.

Inquiry developed that the von Schneiders and their "children" are dachshund thoroughbreds belonging to T. M. Bailey, an attorney. How they happened to be listed in the directory was not disclosed.

The directory, which is published in Chicago, purports to list only those of high social standing. Its foreword says that "after due care and upon verified information, our invitation to be listed, together with questionnaire, was mailed to those families selected. No person can buy his way into this publication. He must meet with the stringent requirements of the publishers."

'Laughing Off' Dachshunds

CHICAGO (AP)—Publishers of the Social Directory of the United States Jan. 6 laughed off the listing of a family of dogs in their 1939 edition as "just a good joke on us."

"Some wag probably made a bet that he could get his prize Dachshunds listed and he won," was the explanation of a spokesman.

He explained the Company issued about 40,000 invitations to individuals throughout the Nation. A careful check is made of all persons to whom listings are sent, he said, but the Company has no way of checking those who return the information.

Wanted: A 'Typical Consumer'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Are you a "typical consumer"? Are you a housewife in the thirties with two children or more? Does your family income range between $2,500 to $4,000 a year, and do you do the buying for your family? If so, you have a job waiting for you—if you want it.

The National Retail Dry Goods Association has issued a call for "typical consumer" who meets these requirements and who will consent to attend the Association's meeting at the Pennsylvania Hotel here during the week of Jan. 16 to be questioned by an audience of merchants and executives on her shopping likes and dislikes.

Lew Hahn, managing director of the Association, said Jan. 7 that all the members want this "typical consumer" to do is to answer questions regarding her everyday shopping experiences and describe her reactions to the merchandise and services during her visits through the shops. The opinions of the ordinary garden variety of housewife, so to speak, are of more basic importance to merchants than the conclusions of professional analysts and economists."

Mr. Hahn stressed that the "typical consumer" should be intelligent, obeserving, and discriminating, but need not be an expert in the composition of fabrics, woods, or other materials used in the making of the merchandise she buys for her family or her home. To stimulate a ready response to the appeal, he said the person selected would receive "a suitable honorarium."

All those who believe they fill the bill are asked to communicate with the offices of the National Retail Dry Goods Association at 101 West Thirty-first Street, New York City.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Ottawa: Church Edifice, 288 Metcalfe Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 17.

England

Cheshire

Chester: Town Hall, 7:45 p. m., Jan. 24.

Hampshire

Portsmouth (Second Church): Ambassador Cinema, Cosham; 3:15 p. m., Jan. 22.

Lancashire

Blackpool: Palace Theater, Promenade, 3 p. m., Jan. 25.

London

London (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, Wrights Lane, Kensington, W. 8, 8 p. m., Jan. 23.

Yorkshire

Bradford (Second Church): St. Georges Hall, 3 p. m., Jan. 22.
Leeds (First Church): Victoria Hall, Town Hall, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.
Sheffield (First Church): The City Hall, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.
York: Tempest Anderson Hall, Museum Gardens, 7:45 p. m., Jan. 27.

Scotland

Dunbartonshire

Helensburgh: Victoria Hall, 8 p. m., Jan. 23.

United States

California

Brawley: Brawley Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 15.
Gardena (Eighth Church, Los Angeles): Wednesday Progressive Club Building, Orchard Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.
Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4200 South Flower Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Jan. 19.
Riverside: Memorial Auditorium, Seventh and Lemon Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.
Sacramento (First Church): Sacramento Auditorium, Sixteenth and J Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 19.
Santa Ana: Santa Ana High School Auditorium, 520 West Walnut Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 15.
South Gate: 9325 State Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 71
Woodland: Auditorium, Dingle Grammer School, Elm and Oak Streets, 3 p. m., Jan. 15.

Connecticut

New Haven: Calvary Baptist Church, Chapel and York Streets, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 15.

Florida

St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, Third Street and Fifth Avenue North, 8 p. m., Jan. 19.

Illinois

Aurora: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.
Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.
Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Auditorium, Eighty-first and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.
Edwardsville: Edwardsville High School Gymnasium, 3 p. m., Jan. 15.
Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.
Rockford (First Church): Second Congregational Church, 318 North Church Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 19.
Wilmette: Church Edifice, 1003 Central Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 15.

Indiana

Muncie: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 15.

Iowa

Cedar Rapids: Church Edifice, 1242 Second Avenue East, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

Kansas

Lawrence: Plymouth Congregational Church, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 15.

Lousiana

New Orleans (First Church): Jerusalem Temple, 1137 St. Charles Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 20

Massachusetts

Greenfield: High School Auditorium, 195 Federal Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 15.

Michigan

Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 4 p. m., Jan. 15.
Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan 20.
Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.
Detroit (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 20011 Grand River Avenue, corner Evergreen Road, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Third Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 19

Missouri

North Kansas City: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 15.
St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, Kingshighway and Westminster Place, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 19.
St. Louis (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 3736 Natural Bridge Avenue, 5:15 p. m., Jan. 14. Radiocast 5:15 to 5:45, Station KMOX, 1090 kilocycles.

Montana

Deer Lodge: Rialto Theater, 3 p. m., Jan. 15.

New Jersey

Ridgewood: Ridgewood High School, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 17.

New York

Brooklyn (Fourth Church): Academy of Music, Lafayette Avenue and St. Felix Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 16.
New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Ft. Washington Avenue at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.
Rockville Center: Southside High School, Hillside Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 19.

North Carolina

Kinston: Church Edifice, East and Gordon Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.

Ohio

Cincinnati (First Church): Taft Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 17.
Cleveland (Third Church): Church Edifice, West Twenty-fifth Street and Mapledale Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.
Columbus (First Church): Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 16.

Oregon

Coquille: 3 p. m., Jan. 15.

Tennessee

Memphis (First Church): Goodwyn Institute, Madison Avenue and Third Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 19.

Texas

Dallas (First Church): Fair Park Auditorium, Eleventh and Capitol Way, 8 p. m., Jan. 16. Radiocast in Washington over Mutual Broadcasting System Stations.
Seattle (Seventh Church): Roosevelt High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 19.
Tacoma (Fourth Church): Jason Lee Intermediate School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.

West Virginia

Huntington: Marshall College Auditorium, Sixteenth Street, entrance at Fourth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 19.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, Jan. 15, Feb. 5, 19, March 5, 19; also short-wave station WIXAL, 10:15 a. m., on 15.13mc.; 7 p. m., on 6.04mc., Feb. 5; March 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc. on Feb. 5; March 5.

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. on Jan. 15, 22, 29, WMCA, 570kc.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc.; also W8XK, 15.3mc., on Jan. 15; Feb. 19.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc., on Feb. 5; March 5.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. WCLE, 610kc., on Jan. 15, 22, 29; Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc., on Jan. 15; Feb. 5, 19; March 5, 19.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KPOX, 1250kc., on Jan. 15, 22, 29; Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc. on Feb. 5; March 5.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1360kc., on Feb. 5; March 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc., on Jan. 15, 22, 29; Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc., on Feb. 26.
Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc., also CFRX, 6.07 mc., on Jan. 15, 22, 29; Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute." Sells at 25c; Big Profits; sample free. F. C. Gale Co., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Young woman will share her apartment with business girl. Christian Scientist; $10 weekly. Caledonia 5-5200, Apt. 8-H

CARPENTERS

HOUSE carpenter, experienced repair work, handy with paint brush; generally useful. Write Box N-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION housekeeper for elderly lady, state age, qualifications, religion, references. Write Box R-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HARMONIOUS home for those needing care. MRS. FLORENCE COOK, 21 Powell Ave., Nashua, N. H. Tel. 1823-W.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Quiet home, pleasant surroundings; room and board; care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington Street. Tel. ASPinwall 8929.

MUSICIANS

DORA S. FETZER
38 Lawrence Ave., W. Toronto HU. 3896

PAINTING AND DECORATING

LEWISTON, ME.—E. R. JACQMIN & SONS. Decorating Homes a Specialty. Free estimates. 18 Montello St. Phone 1167.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32 Fenway — Attractive rooms and suites; meals optional; rates $5 per week and up. Mr. Aiphin. KENmore 1574.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Suite of rooms in refined home, private bathroom; excellent meals. 2174 Lincoln Ave. FI. 9050.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Commonwealth Ave., near Hotel Somerset—Attractive, warm room, private family; reasonable. Tel. Kenmore 7174.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PLANT engineer, age 42, broad experience supervising chemical plant engineering, construction, maintenance, power plant operation; technical graduate mechanical engineering. R. H. SVENSON, 7209 Shadow Lawn Ave., Baltimore, Md.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

Local Classified

Firemen Blast Walls In Empty Factory Fire

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 9 (AP)—Three charges of dynamite set off by firemen brought under control today a fire that had destroyed 15 of 18 buildings in the former Moline Plow Company plant here.

Chris W. Noll, fire chief, said the dynamite was used to raze walls of the destroyed buildings and prevent the fire from spreading to near-by factory structures.

Last year's assessment on the property, which was taken over by the city at tax sale, was $240,000. When the plant was a going concern it was assessed at $1,000,000. There was no insurance.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HATS "That Are Different" All Styles and Sizes REGULAR PRICE—$2.00 Open 9:00 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. By Special Request Introducing Better Hats for $3.00 LILLIAN M. GUSACK 5022 CONN. AVE. CLev. 9831

Letter Writer Service 90 - 15th ST., N. W. Room 403 Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing Mailing, Personalized Letters Prompt and Courteous Service NAtional 4067

KAY MORARRE Complete Beauty Service GEORGIA 6034 805 KENNEDY ST. N. W.

MAINE

AUBURN

Lincoln Mercury Ford NEW and USED CARS General Repairs Gulf Gas Auburn Motor Sales

BANGOR

C. E. LEACH & SONS MEATS and PROVISIONS 79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023 266 Hammond Street Dial 6133

Good things to eat at all hours Jonason's RESTAURANT Home-made ice cream—candies 11 Main Street Bangor, Maine

LEWISTON

Special This Month YOUR BATTERY CHARGED 50c Insured Battery Storage PERRINE BATTERIES FRED C. McKENNEY, INC. College and Sabattus Sts. Tel. 3180

SALE Selby Arch Preserver Shoes Begins Dec. 26 $6.95 values to $10.75 LAMEY-WELLEHAN Exclusive Agents LEWISTON PORTLAND

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5547, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU (Continued)

Established on Quality and Service Oakhurst DAIRY Guards Your Milk Supply Visit our plant 364 Forest Ave. Portland Maine

NoMend SILK HOSIERY NoMends are never limited to seasonal popularity. Whether it's Summer . . . Fall . . . Winter or Spring, you'll find these finer silk stockings being worn by particular women all over the country. Sheer Chiffon and Fine Service $1.00 to $1.65 per pair Exclusively in Portland at Owen, Moore's PORTLAND MAINE

SPECIAL SALE STATIONERY 1 lb. Paper 2 pkg. Envelopes 49c Choice of Eaton's Vellum Eaton's Crushed Ripple Loring, Short & Harmon PORTLAND, MAINE

Anita Files HAT SHOP Tel. 2-2710 144 High St. New Congress Bldg.

Sterling Toilet Silver New Designs Moderately Priced J. A. Merrill & Co., Inc. 503 CONGRESS STREET

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

Have Your Diamonds Remounted Modern Artistic Settings Effect a Marvelous Improvement Suggestions Gladly Offered CARTER BROTHERS CO. Jewelers Portland, Me.

Randall McAllister FUEL OIL COAL COKE Real Satisfaction Since 1861

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046, 9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A Sale! COAT SWEATERS Pure Worsted $5.50 to $7.50 Values $4.50 BROWN & BATCHELDER 50 NORTH MAIN STREET

JACKMAN & LANG INSURANCE of All Kinds 2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

NoMend Hosiery leads in fashion and durability! HARRY G. EMMONS

Complete Line of STEMWARE Oyster or Shrimp Cocktail, Fruit Cup and Sherbet from 19c to 29c R. H. TIPPET 10 WARREN STREET

INSURANCE

MORRILL & EVERETT

EDSON C. EASTMAN CO. 120 North Main Street Books—Stationery Office Supplies Tel. 186

Metropolitan Coal Co. PITTSTON AND LEHIGH ANTHRACITE COAL KING PHILIP AND NEW RIVER SOFT COAL NEW ENGLAND COKE CLEEBCOAL 2 NO. MAIN ST. PHONE 364

Standard Plumbing American Radiator Heaters Master Kraft Oil Burners NELSON DANE 53 South Street Tel. 1046

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co. Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce 6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On! WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING Fuel Engineers James K. Horne Tel. 933 56 Summer Street

JIM'S SERVICE STATION Tel. 57 extends to their patrons best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year GOODYEAR TIRES AND TUBES TEXACO CERTIFIED SERVICE 626 Central Avenue

A Full Line of Meats Tel. 73 WEBB'S GROCERY 158 Washington Street Choice Groceries and Vegetables WE DELIVER

Drastic Mark Down on Our Entire Stock Come In and Take a Look Around at Our Bargains HOOZ APPAREL SHOPPE 370 Central Avenue

DAERIS Airconditioned Restaurant Morrill Bldg., corner of Central Ave. and Third Street Tourists Welcome Best of Food, Courteous Service Fountain Service

MANCHESTER

NORGE Autobilt Washers Being Closed Out at 24% to 44% Savings G. F. St. Lawrence & Son Electrical Contractors 71 HANOVER STREET

RCA-VICTOR announces Wireless Record Player Plays Records Through Radio Let Us Demonstrate It for You PIPER McINTIRE CO. 101 HANOVER STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If You Are Looking For Quality Furniture at a Great Saving Buy Now Don't Wait from C. A. Hoitt Co. WILSON and VALLEY STREETS Ample Parking Space

LET US SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS PHONE 1373 ALL SERVICES at Reasonable Prices MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY Established 1870

Everything the same except the lower prices in Leavitt's January Markdown Sale Same high quality, same careful service, same guarantee of satisfaction—but sharply reduced prices for quick clearance. LEAVITT'S New Hampshire's Greatest Dept. Store

THE NEW Rilling KOOLERWAVE PERMANENT The closest wave to the head ever developed. That's why Koolerwave lasts longer. IDA PATZKE 21 DUBUQUE STREET

LESLIE STUDIO Portraits of Character T. M. George, Photographer 20 HANOVER STREET

CRAFTSMAN PRESS INCORPORATED 357 Pine Street

GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS RANGE and FUEL OILS "Cheerful Service" PURITAN OIL CO. Manchester and Pine Sts. Tel. 1734

Gelinas CLEANERS 566 Somerville Street PHONE 6300 New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

The Sale of Sales Hill's January Clearance JAMES W. HILL CO.

Green Acres Farm Dairy Pasteurized and Raw Milk Delivered to Your Door PHONE 3294 288 South Mammouth Road

ELECTRICAL Conractors Appliances Call Phone 667 or Come In! A. L. FRANKS & CO. 1196 Elm Street

Buicks Last Longer After You Buy Try Our Service Manchester and Nashua Buick Co. 294 Hanover Street

CHAS. B. KEARNS Expert Shoe Repairing Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new. 73 Hanover Street Phone 282

NEWTON'S SEAFOODS OF ALL KINDS Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET 69 Manchester Street Phone 31

NASHUA

New Fall and Winter Coats Suits and Dresses now on display at The Smart Shop Newest Material—Leading Colors—All Sizes—at Reasonable Prices THE SMART SHOP Exclusive but not Expensive

ASHLEY'S ICE CREAM Holiday Specials 35 East Hollis St. Tel. 950

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

MASON FURNITURE CO. The Home of BETTER FURNITURE 225-227 THAMES ST. Tel. 4320

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT (Continued)

HENRY'S SHOE SALON (Henry G. Minsenberger) Newport Rhode Island

J. R. LORAH & CO. Drug Store WORTH'S EAU DE COLOGNE JE REVIENS DANS LA NUIT Bellevue Ave.

George Bowen Coal Co. FUEL and RANGE OIL Stokers Imported and Domestic Oil Burners Coal, Coke Range Burners Wood Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage SUNOCO TYDOL TEXAS ESSO GREASING WASHING Spotless Rest Rooms Dock and Water Front Service "At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

BIBEE'S Fruits, Nuts and many other special items for the Holidays at economy prices. Choice Meats Groceries D. MOSES & CO. Attend Our JANUARY SALES for Exceptional Values Phone 861 916 Main Street

In Lynchburg It's MILLNER'S THE SHOPPING CENTER for Midwinter and CRUISE FASHIONS 8020 Main Street Tel. 3040

NEWPORT NEWS

Save in the Clearance Sale at NACHMAN'S Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

NORFOLK

Compeco DRY CLEANERS Cleaning Pressing Repairing Dial 23618 Six Stores in Norfolk

GROVES MARKETS 3320 Granby Street 1517 Colley Avenue Quality Groceries, Meats Vegetables and Fish

W. G. SWARTZ CO. Norfolk's Largest Department Store JANUARY SALES Offering Outstanding Values in Household Linens and Cottons

MILTON MUSIC CO. 108 W. Freemason Street Everything Musical Pianos, Band Instruments, Sheet Music, Victor Records, Musical Accessories Free Instruction on All Instruments

Modern Food Markets PENDER'S Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices Willis Granby Street, Corner Main

— WRIGHT — COAL & WOOD CO., INC. Agents FUEL OIL 1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va. Phone 26351

RICHMOND

F. W. DABNEY & CO. Broad at Fifth ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES for Men ENNA JETTICK 5.00 6.00 for Women "You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD Florists 2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862 New Shop 119 W. Brookl'd Park Blvd. Tel. 30193

ROANOKE

Joseph Spigel, Inc. 101 Campbell Avenue New arrival in Fall Coats, Suits and Dresses for all occasions. Attend our fur coat sale and save.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE (Continued)

For Fine Stationery Books and Greeting Cards CALDWELL SITES CO. 05 S. Jefferson Street

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc. "At Memorial Bridge" Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM Clover Creamery Co., Inc. ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS" Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking — Shoe Dyeing and Tinting — Clothes Cleaned and Pressing—Glove Cleaning 803 QUARRIER STREET

CLARKSBURG

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co. "A Merchandising Service That Enables You to Buy With Confidence"

HUNTINGTON

HAMPTON BROTHERS Piggly Wiggly Stores 928 Third Ave. 741 Sixth Av. 1010 Tenth St. 1201 Adams Av. Cor. 1st St. and 9th Av.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO. ZORIC "Zoric System" Phone 9109 1011 16th St.

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co. HUNTINGTON'S Oldest and Largest Department Store 927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Farmers CLEANING & PRESSING Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVE.

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA GOOD FOOD REASONABLE PRICES EXCELLENT SERVICE 410-412 9TH STREET

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 4866 9 to 12 daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Men of Discriminating Choice "Stylecrest" FURNISHINGS AND WEARING APPAREL Hudson's Bay Company.

SHOES $5 to $7 Quality Shoes at a Price— Sterling Shoes Ltd. 209 8TH AVENUE WEST

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk Hail Driver or Phone M 4686 UNION MILK CO., Ltd. "Union" Is Strength Phone M 4470 Residence L 2412—L 1768

JAMES MORRIS FLORIST and SEEDSMAN WEDDING BOUQUETS FLORAL DESIGNS 331A 8th Avenue West

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD. "Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY Launderers Cleaners Dyers Try Our "Thrifty Service" 6c per pound PHONE 3-2051 710 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

ALBERTA

CALGARY (Continued)

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs General Supplies Limited 501-541 1st St. W. M 1101

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Home Builder and General Contractor R. H. RAE 11504 97th Street Phone 72783

Downtown Prices At Your Door SAFEWAY STORES DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

Hudson's Bay Company "POINT BLANKETS" The standard of the world. You will find a lifetime of service in every pair. Standard and pastel colors.

It is not so much what you pay—as what you GET for the price you pay.

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED Real Estate Insurance Rentals, Valuations, Estates Managed Kenwood & Kenwood 10129 100A Street Phone 21383

FORD CARS—FOR SERVICE Ford DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED 102nd Street South of Jasper Ave. Edmonton, Alberta

Thornton & Perkins Quality Upholstering and Draperies Direct Importers

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stylecrest Shirts Designed for men who value STYLE, FIT and the dressy appearance of lustrous broadcloths. $2 Men's Wear, Main Floor Hudson's Bay Company

You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk Milk Cream Butter 201 101 MODERN DAIRIES, Ltd. Red & White Chain Stores Preference given to made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by Western Grocers Limited Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

Flowers Properly Delivered The Rosery LTD. Est. 1905 Phone 21508 MAUDE DAGG McCREERY, Manager 427 PORTAGE AVENUE

Shoes from AFFLECKS Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes Manager IAN WESTMACOTT 319 Portage Avenue

REALTORS INSURANCE CRABB & CO. Ltd. RENTALS BUILDERS 606 Avenue Bldg. Ph. 22-334

A Black Business Handled White JUBILEE COAL CO. LTD. 256 OSBORNE STREET W. E. McNAMARA Manager Phones Bus. 42871 Res. 404 150

J. S. MILLER COAL CO. Osborne at Subway PHONE 42 877 EST. 1921 C. P. L. 4

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320 9 a. m. to 9 a. m. daily, except Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
(Continued)

"Why Take Chances?"

Send all your Cleaning and Pressing to the "Old Reliable Firm." Eighty-two years of successful business career.

HOWARD BROS. EST. 1854
52 REBECCA STREET
Just Phone 2-4658

RCA-VICTOR
RADIOS, RECORDS AND RECORD PLAYERS
BERT RYMAL
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
116 King St., E 2-3568

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter; Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions

For early service phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores.

202 Dundas	Met 7111
613 Dundas	Fair 970
729 Richmond	Met 167
77 Wharncliffe	Met 3568

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON STRATFORD GALT

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178
You Will Find Bargains Galore in Our JANUARY SALES OF HOUSEHOLD LINENS

Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
63 EMPLOYEES of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1849 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARLTON SHOES
FOR MEN
Sold in Ottawa Exclusively by
Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY
A Policy of Quality for 50 Years

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
2-1775

MacDONALD TIRE SHOP
ED PEPTAPIECE
Tires and Tubes
Batteries and Service
Heaters
2-3644 248 Albert St.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

USE
Ottawa Dairy Limited

MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.
BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.
ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.

PHONE
2--5741

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing Washing
90 BANK STREET 82 FIRST AVENUE
7-0640 7-0472

Mc.Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Groceries and Fresh Meats

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

"Character Clothes for Women"
Nu Vogue Limited
50 Sparks Street 2-6008

TORONTO

ANNUAL SALE
$5.95 to $9.45
Cantilever Shoes

18 Bloor Street, West

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Cash and Carry

Frank Freeland
Custom Tailor
37 VICTORIA STREET
TORONTO, CANADA

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

7 Direct Phones MI. 4691
J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5009

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Howard 7252 Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

BUDGET BUNDLE
Here is the best all finished laundry service with no extra charges, at an extremely reasonable rate. Telephone today for particulars.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
HYland 6151

ARNOT COAL COMPANY
LL. 8354
COAL and COKE
City Wide Delivery
29 WABASH AVENUE

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office North End
Je. 1148 MO. 1179

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOTPOINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
17 Years' Continuous Service

Goodman's Fashion Shoppe
JANUARY SALE OF DRESSES
GREATLY REDUCED
261 Eglinton Ave. W., near Oriole Pkwy.
PHONE HY. 2820

Your Patronage Is Solicited
DOAN
COAL COMPANY LIMITED
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

MUSIC
Mabel Harrison
L. R. A. M. A. R. C. M.
Pianist and Teacher
(MATTHAY METHOD)
50 Regal Road LL. 1777
PIANIST OF SIXTH CHURCH, TORONTO

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1137
City Wide Delivery

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1434 Yonge Street, Toronto

A. J. STONE
HAIRDRESSING

Permanent Waving
(with or without machines)
HAIR STYLING
By MR. STONE
1468 Yonge St.
(at St. Clair)
HY. 0404

WINDSOR

Our Greatest January Sale
Is Now in Progress
REDUCTIONS TO 50%
Hundreds of Fur Coats From Which to Choose
L. P. LAZARE & CO. Limited
26 CHATHAM ST. E.

RADIO RESTAURANT
546 OUELLETTE AVENUE
South Tunnel Passenger Exit
Individual Booths for Eight
Where You Can Enjoy Finer Foods
SODA FOUNTAIN SERVICE

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9231

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

SHADY HATS . . . for SUNNY CLIMES!

If happy days under tropical suns don't lure you to the South, the thought of wearing one of our Southern hats will! They're veritable confections of millinery skill . . . in wide brims, bumper types and sailors. Sketched, **12.50.**

Second Floor
Simpson's

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

Dechaux
FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING *for EVERYTHING*
DYERS
UPHOLSTERERS
FURRIERS
FROntenac 3131
Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver
ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
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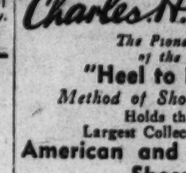

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Freshman: "Zoop."—Wall Street Journal.

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Second ditto: "That's bad."

First boy: "Oh, no, it's good. He's a general."

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We have a game in our family that we call the "Shopping Game." It is played either with anagram cards or with lettered cards that we make ourselves.

First, let us suppose that we are going shopping to a grocery store. The first person to start his shopping at the grocery store begins by picking up a letter and turning it over quickly, leaving it in plain sight of all the players. Let us suppose that the letter picked up is a "C." "Carrot!" cries the quick thinker—for carrots can be purchased at the grocery store. And the first one to call out a correct name starting with that letter takes the card.

The next player turns up another letter, and so on. Each card goes to the first one who calls out a word suitable for that particular letter that is turned up. The same name cannot be called twice. When all the cards have been used, the person having the most cards is the winner.

This game can be used to aid children in learning the capitals of states, names of foreign countries, etc.; in fact, any number of variations can be used—each time it is like another game.—Mrs. R. M. Monroe, La.

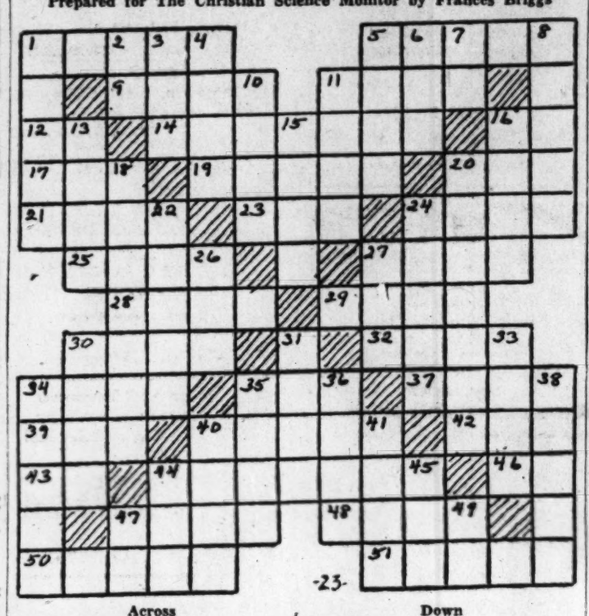
Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. Frank Murphy, former Governor of Michigan, and ardent New Deal supporter.
2. Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School.
3. Yes; in a poll among lawyers with regard to the man best fitted for the appointment, Professor Frankfurter was a 5-to-1 choice.
4. No; expenditures are expected to exceed revenue by $3,328,000,000.
5. The tenth successive deficit will increase the national debt to approximately $44,408,000,000.
6. Relief, defense, Government reorganization, railroads, social security, labor, farm problems, neutrality, and taxes.
7. Religion, democracy, and international good faith.
8. California beat Duke, 7 to 3; Texas Christian beat Carnegie Tech, 15 to 7; Tennessee beat Oklahoma, 17 to 0.
9. The New Cabinet formed by Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, following the resignation of the Konoye Cabinet.
10. They are expected to serve as farm hands and house servants.
11. Sometime before June.
12. Budge won his New York and Boston matches in straight sets; however, Vines defeated Budge at Philadelphia in straight sets.
13. The NBC, which has maintained a long-standing ban against hard liquor advertising, will henceforth accept no advertising for beers or wines.
14. Predicting a substantial increase in home building for 1939, S. M. Waters, president of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, says: "One out of every 80 American urban families will move into a newly built residential dwelling this year.
15. Guam.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What month has been said to borrow three days from April?
5—When what breaks, cradle will fall?
9—What is tallow made from?
11—With what relative did Tom Sawyer live?
12—Halifax is capital of what Canadian Province (abbr.)?
14—What fortified French city gave its name to bayonet?
16—New Zealand is under whose rule (abbr.)?
17—What is the seventh letter of Greek alphabet?
19—You may do what when you reach an oasis in desert?
20—What do toads do when they go from one place to another?
21—What would you use to make an afghan?
23—What suffix signifies natives or inhabitants of a certain place or country?
24—What name is given to marshy, low-lying districts?
25—What does mist resemble in Longfellow's "The Day Is Done"?
27—Is the oyster catcher a fish or a bird?
28—What color did Union soldiers wear in Civil War?
29—Parsley is what?
30—What is the German Reichstag?
32—What French and Belgian river flows into North Sea?
34—What was Biblical "gathering of waters" (pl.)?
35—What is used to adjust tension of a stringed musical instrument?
37—Is the baobab a fish, tree, or bird?
39—How many verses in Ps. XXIV?
40—What book has been translated into nearly every language in world?
43—Reception.
43—Either.
44—In Bryant's "The Ages" what is it the free spirit of mankind throws off?
46—Madagascar is under whose rule (abbr.)?
47—What English poet was offered, and refused, the laureateship?
48—Who was Seth's first-born?
50—What is the sacred book of Islam?
51—Who was the golden-haired little girl of "The Children's Hour"?

Down

1—What were pieces of gold or silver used for in Biblical times?
2—What silver coins might you spend in India (abbr.)?
3—What is the young of a wolf?
4—Side of coin bearing effigy or principal figure is what?
5—What is the frame attached to ship's wall to serve as a bed?
6—What pronoun is used for anybody, indefinitely?
7—What State is north of Arizona (abbr.)?
8—What is one of the oldest of musical instruments (pl.)?
10—What city was the capital of Phoenicia?
11—What is first name of Mrs. Charles Lindbergh?
13—What guided the wise men to Jesus?
15—Into what river does the Aisne flow?
16—What London street is famous for its fine shops?
18—What sea is between India and Arabia?
20—Who composed "Babes in Toyland"?
22—What Michigan city is on St. Joseph River?
24—"And the last shall be" what?
26—What does the squirrel feed on (sing.)?
27—What is a Turkish title of courtesy?
30—Venison is the flesh of what?
31—A liability is what?
33—What's that part of a sail taken in or let out to regulate size?
34—What European bird nests on housetops?
35—What is "akin to love"?
36—What is an unaccompanied song for three or more solo voices?
38—What is the planet which we inhabit?
40—What, mixed with corn, makes succotash (sing.)?
41—A sea eagle is what?
44—What is the title of a monk or friar?
45—What is the stratum of soil filled with roots of grass?
47—What was nationality of Aristotle (abbr.)?
49—Note of the scale.

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

-23-

Happiness in Work

Happiness is a rebound from hard work. One of the follies of man is to assume that he can enjoy mere emotion. As well try to eat beauty. Happiness must be tricked. She loves to see men work. She loves sweat, weariness, self-sacrifice. She will not be found in the palaces, but urking in the cornfields and factories and hovering over littered desks. She crowns the unconscious head of the busy child.—David Grayson.

Quotation for Today

HOW charming the magnanimity which, conferring a favor on others, by some mirage of valor considers itself receiving one. Of such is the kingdom of knights!

—EMILY DICKINSON.

Did You Ever Wonder

If Tree Sap Descends to the Roots in the Winter?

E. S., of Wichita, Kan., writes: "I wonder if the sap in a tree really descends from the trunk and branches, in late Fall, and remains in the roots during Winter."

In cold days when many trees are bare and leafless, it would be easy to conclude that the sap had deserted the twigs, limbs, and trunks. However, the tree contains just about as much water in winter as it does in summer. Green wood, even though cut in zero weather, is hard to burn, and will be found to ooze and sputter as much in the fire as does green wood that is cut in summer.

What happens is that the movement of sap continues the year round, but it is much less in cold weather than in hot.

As the temperature of the soil drops, the rate at which roots take up water slows down. For example, a plant growing in a pot filled with moist, rich soil in a warm room had its soil cooled by surrounding the pot with ice. Despite the fact that there was plenty of moisture in the soil, the plant began to wilt; but it recovered its freshness as soon as the ice was removed and the soil became warm again.

During the cool autumn nights the soil is gradually chilled. The sun, low in the sky, does not make good during the day this loss of heat by the soil at night. Yet during the day the air may be warm enough to cause the trees to give off a considerable quantity of water by what is called "transpiration" through their leaves.

As a result, a shortage of water is felt by the tree, for the cooling of the soil reduces the rate at which water is taken in by the roots. This water deficit causes the trees to shed their leaves, thus reducing the amount of surface through which transpiration takes place. However, transpiration continues, in lessened degree, through the twigs and branches. And so the sap does not return to the roots in winter but rather decreases the volume of its flow.—W. P. Keasbey.

Brevities

Kiwanis Magazine: Main street in any town is just the business end of a country road.

St. Louis Star-Times: These new pre-fabricated houses won't ever seem homelike. There isn't any plaster to crack.

Humorist: A reader tells us he was born at Llanfihangel Aberbythch, in Carmarthen. Well, that's more than a lot of people can say.

Punch : A famous violinist admits that he trains like an athlete just before an important recital. Naturally he likes to be as fit as his fiddle.

Vocations

The Job for Her

A visitor was talking to the Los Angeles Junior Public Employment Officer at the very time when public confidence was at a low ebb, and men who never before had lacked work were waiting vainly for it.

"Now if the applicant has a telephone, the number is put on the card here; but if not, we send a special delivery post card when the job is found. This is the form we use. This card, for example, goes to a girl who cannot hear. She applied Friday, and the job will be ready for her Monday morning. Now I will show you . . ."

"Wait a minute," said the visitor, "do you mean to tell me that in these times you found a job in three days for . . . ?"

"Oh yes. She will be quite happy in it too. She will be a wrapper in one of the department stores. She won't know a thing about all the noise and confusion and disturbance around her. The clerks will hand her things and she will wrap them. That's all there is to it. It's not charity. She will be giving real service."—Roy C., Pacoima, Calif.

Party Line

Monitor Camera Club from W. D. Speight, Peoria, Ill.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. Who has been named by President Roosevelt to succeed Homer S. Cummings as Attorney General of the United States?

2. Who has been named by the President to fill the vacancy on the United States Supreme Court caused by the passing of Justice Cardozo?

3. Is the new nominee for the Supreme Court acceptable to the lawyers of the United States?

4. Does the President expect the $8,995,000,000 budget for 1939-1940 to be balanced?

5. What will be the estimated United States national debt at the end of the next fiscal year?

6. What are the principal issues confronting the 76th Congress?

7. What three indispensable American institutions, according to Mr. Roosevelt, are being threatened by "storms from abroad"?

8. What were the scores in the three leading "bowl" games between America's outstanding football teams?

9. What change forecasts a further swing toward military domination of Japanese politics?

10. For what purpose does Germany plan to conscript 400,000 young German girls?

11. When is regular weekly transatlantic air mail service to be undertaken between Southampton and Montreal?

12. How has Donald Budge fared in his professional tennis matches with Ellsworth Vines?

13. What stand has been taken by the National Broadcasting Company with respect to the advertising of beers and wines?

14. How many American urban families are expected to move into new homes this year?

15. What island is being urged as the key base for the United States Navy in the Pacific?

(Answers to These Questions Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Those Pleasant Mexicans

Mexico, D. F.

Four months in Mexico convinced the writer that the Mexicans are a very pleasant people with a charming courtesy.

One day this New Yorker had an experience that seemed to crown all the courtesies she had received. She found herself perhaps a quarter of a mile from her hotel, without an umbrella—and a heavy shower threatened to drench her. She dashed into a covered gateway and waited until the shower might let up. When it did, she darted out and reached another gateway just as the downfall began again.

Looking up from her shelter, she saw a young lady standing on a little balcony on the second floor of the house opposite, who nodded smiling. The American smiled back. Then the young lady cupped her mouth with her hands and called: "Wouldn't the Señora like an umbrella?"

When the American nodded her acceptance, the other beckoned to the door below her balcony. At the next let-up in the rain, the woman dashed across the street. As she went, she asked herself in amazement: "Is she actually going to lend an umbrella to a totally unknown foreigner?"

The kind young lady was not quite so confiding as that, but she did something even more acceptable. She brought the umbrella to the door and handed it to a Mexican woman, saying to her guest: "I suppose you are from Hotel X. My maid will take you there."

So the American walked back to her hotel escorted by the friendly maid, who held the umbrella over her. As the American offered her grateful thanks for the mistress and a tip to the maid, she asked herself if she had ever received a prettier courtesy.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Akira, Kazama (kä'-zä-mä ä'-kĭ-rä) — Chief Secretary of the Japanese Cabinet.

Chen Chieh (chŭn' jĕ'-ĕ') — New Chinese Ambassador to Germany.

Czaky, Count Stefan (stĕ'-fŏn tsō'-kĭ) — New Hungarian Foreign Minister.

Gigli, Beniamino (bĕn'-yä-mē'-nō jē'-lyē) — Tenor star with the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Masini, Galliano (gäl-yä'-nō mä-zē'-nē) — New tenor with the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Oikawa, Admiral Koshiro (kō'-shĭ-rō ō-ĭ'-kä-wä) — Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China.

Panizza, Ettore (ĕt-tō'-rā pä-nēt'-tsä) — Conductor of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Remos, Juan J. (hwän rā'-mōs) — Cuban Minister of State.

Saito, Takeo (tä-kā'-ō sä'-ĭ-tō) — President of the Japan Aviation Company.

Wang Chung-hui (wäng' chōōng'-hwā') — Chinese Foreign Minister.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Champs Élysées (shäN'-zā'-lē'-zā') — Famous avenue of Paris, celebrated for its beauty.

Gounod, Charles François (gōō'-nō') — French musical composer, notable for the composition of "Faust."

Johannesburg (yō-hän'-ĕs-bûrg) — Chief commercial city of South Africa.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ĭll, charĭty; old, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cōnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin, nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Odds and Ends

Less Noticeable

Eels have scales on the inside of their skins.

The Expansion of Leisure

During the last 25 years the average American working day has decreased about 3 hours, or more than 25 per cent.

Junk at a Premium

Iron and steel scrap, formerly considered junk, has within the last few years reached the front rank among the raw materials on which the world's steel industry depends.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Breaking the Ice*

By LE PELLEY

DANGER ICE ALL CRACKED
NOW WHAT IS THE IDEA PUTTING UP A SIGN LIKE THAT? THE ICE IS EXCELLENT - NOT A TEENY BIT CRACKED !
?
IT ISN'T NOW BUT IT'S GOING TO BE ...
TUBBY IS COMING DOWN IN AN HOUR TO DO SOME FANCY SKATING !
OH — THEN DO YOU THINK ONE SIGN IS ENOUGH ?

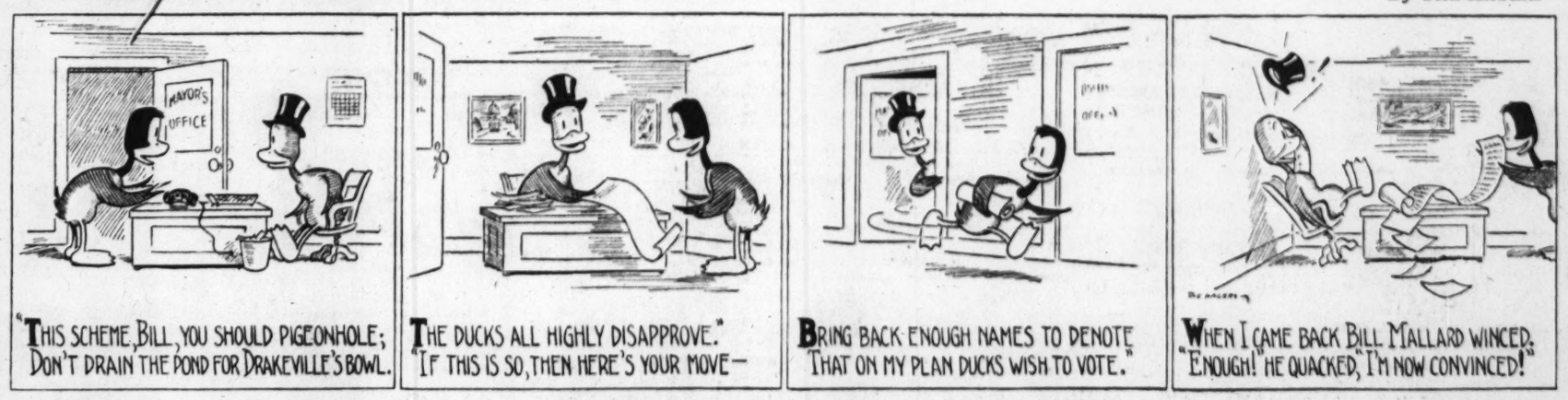
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Meeting the Staff*

By CARMACK

The Boss and I visited his Dad at his office high up in a big building yesterday
And he took us around and introduced us to a lot of his friends
They all wanted to shake my paw, and of course I was glad to sit up and let them do it —
But there were no end of nooks and corners and things to investigate, and as soon as I could, I excused myself and got busy —

The Adventures of Waddles—*Drakeville Quacks Its Protest*

By THE HAGERS


MAYOR'S OFFICE
"THIS SCHEME, BILL, YOU SHOULD PIGEONHOLE; DON'T DRAIN THE POND FOR DRAKEVILLE'S BOWL.
THE DUCKS ALL HIGHLY DISAPPROVE." "IF THIS IS SO, THEN HERE'S YOUR MOVE—
BRING BACK ENOUGH NAMES TO DENOTE THAT ON MY PLAN DUCKS WISH TO VOTE."
WHEN I CAME BACK BILL MALLARD WINCED. "ENOUGH!" HE QUACKED, "I'M NOW CONVINCED!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Rome Via Paris

WITH the Anschluss, the Rome-Berlin axis really became the Berlin-Rome axis. If there were any doubts about the reversal of the order of honor in this combination, Germany's annexation of the Sudetenland swept them away as it did the sole physical barrier to German domination of Central and Southeastern Europe.

That is one of the facts Britain's Prime Minister will roll up in his umbrella as he starts Tuesday on happier journeying than that of late September. The French may remind him of it when he stops over in Paris on the way to Rome.

Though France and Loyalist Spain may view with some misgiving the meeting between Mr. Chamberlain and Signor Mussolini, there is yet cause for general gratitude that Britain's Prime Minister takes this trip not to save a situation but to improve one. His problem is to judge accurately what is necessary for improvement. The sign of peace-seeking which he requested from the dictatorships has not yet appeared. On the contrary, disturbing demands by Italy have been accompanied by German announcement of intention to increase the Reich's navy.

These developments may well cause Mr. Chamberlain to consider whether further appeasement of either dictator can be achieved through concessions. Not only have concessions so far failed to satisfy the dictatorships but they appear to have increased totalitarian appetites. This being true, the British Prime Minister may now have to try new methods.

No one imagines that Germany's triumphs in Europe, her appearance on the Brenner Pass and the likelihood of her penetration into areas in which Italy was once an important influence, sets well in Rome. Everyone does expect that one of these days the conflict of German and Italian interests is going to become a prime factor in European affairs. Some Central European diplomats are convinced that if the Anglo-Italian combination is to become useful to Il Duce the British will have to help him stop the Third Reich in Southeastern Europe. That does not mean in a military way but through economic and diplomatic pressures, the first of which already are being exerted by Britain. Il Duce, on a short end of an axis, may welcome such help today, provided it can be concealed sufficiently to avoid immediate embarrassment to Rome-Berlin relations.

At any rate, it would appear that only by helping one end of the axis against the other, not by helping each end to strengthen the other through concessions at the expense of democratic states and groups, can British diplomacy now serve British interest and European stability for more than a very short time.

A Bold Invitation

WHEN President Roosevelt in his Jackson Day dinner speech invited the conservative Democrat "Tweedledums" to join the Republican "Tweedledees," he faced a twofold risk.

One hazard is that enough of the disgusted Democrats may cross the political fence to give the Republican opposition a majority by the time of the 1940 presidential elections. The other is that the conservatives may elect after all to stay in the party in the hope of regaining control from the New Dealers.

The first risk Mr. Roosevelt evidently is willing to face in the confidence that numbers gives and for the sake of a Liberal-Conservative division in politics. Against the second he arms himself with several very transparent threats of a third-party movement.

At such dinners it is traditional to stroke the party donkey with encouraging caresses and to offer it lump sugar. On Saturday night the hand that did the stroking had several cockleburs in it and the other carried a club. Even so, those who know donkeys can never be sure how one will respond to this sort of grooming.

Adventures in Architecture

ONE of the pleasures that cost nothing and is enjoyed most by those who have journeyed through the country depicted, is looking at a map of a state or country. If one has visited only a portion of it and knows somewhat about the character of the rest, the courses of streams and roads and the locations of cities and towns bring to mind a long panorama of scenes and associations.

A somewhat similar entertainment may be found in close attention to such house plans as are now appearing on a Tuesday page of this newspaper. Whether or not a reader likes the unusual exterior forms, which might be quite different with the same room arrangements, he is likely to enjoy some of the plans, if not all.

Open-minded and alert attention to plans of skilled architects may bring awareness of why architecture, domestic as well as other, is known as an art. In fact, the man who provides the most attractive and stimulating surroundings for family life has become the medium for expressing high aspirations. While the term inspired should not be used lightly, may it not possibly be applied rightly to even a house that is designed with complete selflessness and sympathy, to promote the physical and cultural good of its occupants?

After Twenty-Two Years

TOM MOONEY today is a free man. For twenty-two years he sat in San Quentin Prison protesting his innocence, and during that time became internationally known as the center of a controversy as to whether he and Warren Billings placed the bomb that killed ten persons in a San Francisco Preparedness Day parade in 1916, or whether they were victims of a frame-up and of "capitalistic persecution" for their prior activity in labor union affairs. Now he is free under pardon by Gov. Culbert L. Olson.

His defenders have marshaled a great deal of testimony to indicate that the evidence on which he was convicted was spurious. Besides the photograph on which Mooney relied to establish an alibi, one state's witness repudiated his testimony and another was unsuccessfully charged with perjury. The result has been a legal maze in which the most that could be said with certainty was that the validity of the prosecution was in doubt. If Tom Mooney did have a hand in the placing of the fatal suitcase, he has already expiated in a large measure for the offense. So, too, it would seem has Billings, of whom so little has been heard, but who has been in prison just as long.

At various times appeals have been made to the President or to the United States Supreme Court to intervene in Mooney's behalf. It is better that the case has now been closed where it began—in the jurisdiction of California.

The Boston Truck Strike

THIS is "contract time" for the local truck drivers' union, and inhabitants of Greater Boston are facing a shortage of fresh foods. That is to say, the 1938 working agreement between truck drivers and employers has expired. The two sides cannot agree on terms of a new contract. The union has called a strike to force employers to accept their demands for a 40-hour work week at a $40 wage. Because of the truck tieup, fresh foods are wasting in cars and warehouses. Retail stores are running out of some perishable goods and prices are expected to rise.

In this period of indecision, when every effort within the means of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration is being made to reconcile union and employers, people perhaps are pondering the complexities of modern living, of the social and economic interdependence that necessarily exists among all groups, and the demands it makes for co-operation on the part of each and all if the economic machine is to function safely and smoothly.

The fact that workers and employers are conferring with mediation authorities shows that they recognize these responsibilities to themselves and the community. It is this mutual understanding people are counting on to settle the strike. Failing an early compromise, it is this same sense of responsibility which will make sure that nothing is done to prevent the civil authorities from taking whatever steps are necessary, in the event of an emergency, to alleviate whatever dangers to the public welfare may arise from prolonging the strike.

Budge Beats Vines and—

BUDGE defeats Vines! Vines defeats Budge! This way, and that way, the pendulum of victory sways and the public is baffled no end. There are those who are convinced that if Budge does not triumph, it is because he lets Vines win, and there are those who gesture knowingly if Vines does not defeat Budge.

Donald Budge's professional debut in Madison Square Garden surprised admirers of the brilliant Vines. Budge won in straight sets and Vines could give no satisfactory explanation. A member of the touring party theorized that Budge was fundamentally a sounder tennis player, but that Vines had the more brilliant game. Budge would always be steady and only when Vines reached his utmost would he outscore the new player.

In Boston, Budge repeated his straight-set triumph. A night later in Philadelphia, Vines conquered in straight sets, thereby upsetting the fundamentally sound player, and in Chicago the match went to five sets before Vines triumphed. Whether intentionally or by chance, the two are offering the public exhibitions of good shot-making, and opportunity galore to speculate on the variety of tennis uncorked along the way. This present tour is satisfying all of the fans some of the time, and some of the fans all of the time, but not all of the fans all of the time. Whether the element of confusion or doubt is beneficial to professional tennis will be told in attendance figures in the weeks to come.

THE FACT that British Broadcasting Corporation officials spent hours telephoning people by the name of Duck, asking if they had a son called Donald who might serve in a special broadcast of the famed Disney character, leads one to wonder if possibly John Bull might have a son Ferdinand who might come in handy sometime.

He's Right—She Surely Has Got to Be Met

Staying at Tommy O'Hara's

"WE'LL stay the night at Tommy O'Hara's," said my father, climbing up on the outside car, to the seat where I was already perched in my new warm coat. I began to glow with delight. I had never stayed at "Tommy's," and it was the best place to stay in Connemara; as "expensive as the Railway Hotel" in the county town, they said, though not a grand building like that. Quite a modest place to look at: that made it all the grander. I pitied, in a superior manner, the other children who were left to go to school, in a dull and decorous way, while I was chosen "to keep Papa company," this time.

The driver touched up his horse, and we were off, down the drive, and down the long muddy road to the town; through the town and out again to the sea, the open Atlantic, which we were to follow most of the twenty-five miles which made our long day's journey.

I don't remember much of that drive. I had taken the first part of it often before. We passed through Cashla, of course, and chatted intermittently, as old friends will—and one can be an old friend of one's father at ten years of age very nicely—of the new items we saw on the way. The church at Cashla was finished, and neither of us thought we would have done it quite that way, but it looked very fine all the same. The country beyond Cashla was as barren as ever. Great slabs of rock strewed the poor apologies for fields. A bird rose from a tuft of grass between two stones, and it was a rare enough sight for us to exclaim at. "You wouldn't know," said the driver, "when spring was here, in this place at all." He was a Cashla man himself and knew the country.

Then we saw the sea again, and the open ocean in Connemara is something to see and to remember. It was blue that day, with clear translucent depths in it, and looking back, it still seems to me the loveliest sea I have ever seen. At noon, the landscape was not quite so desolate, and we ate our lunch—jam sandwiches and cake—in the corner of a green field overlooking a little bay. They told me the name in Gaelic, and I tried it over on my tongue until I got it fairly right, phonetically — muckanhedrahaulya — but it wasn't spelt like that, and it meant something about green fields and two seas meeting. At least that is what they told me.

We had collected an inhabitant or two from the few and tiny cottages near by. They came out in their "bawneens," the white, or natural colored, homespun wool suits, to inspect us, and to get some news of the town. We hadn't much to tell; and when my father boasted to one solemn and elderly gentleman of my prowess with the surveying chain, he remarked mildly that it would be better to teach me something about keeping house. It was apparently a new thougnt to my father, for I saw him turning it over thoughtfully in his mind later. But nothing was to come of it. And so finally through stony fields, and green fields, by brown bogs, and brown hills, we came at last to Tommy O'Hara's.

It was evening when we arrived, and Colman came to meet us. Colman—called after the saint of that name—did almost everything about the place. Colman came now and said, "I'm glad to see you, sir." He meant more than the words, for there had been a sharp disagreement between my father and Tommy for some time, and Tommy had been, as the countryside well knew, in the wrong. So to have my father forgiving and forgetting was very much to both Colman and to Tommy himself.

Colman lifted me down, and then the bags, and took us into the hotel. No one ever called it that, of course. It was just "Tommy O'Hara's."

There was a narrow passage with rooms on each side and a very narrow stair. The walls were whitewashed as white as whitewash could make them.

The bedroom to which I was taken was as simple as a monastic cell; the walls were white, again with whitewash; the bed was narrow and iron; there was a microscopic looking-glass on the wall, and when I looked in it, I saw a rather distorted little sunburnt face looking back. But through the tiny windows you could get bits of sea, and green country, and, down below, the fuchsia hedges, beginning to bloom.

We dined in state that night, I in my best silk smock, and our fellow guests were military men over from England. They had got some little, fresh, white trout for us and I still recall that they were more delicious than any fish I have ever eaten since. The officers were very charming to a sleepy little girl, and I went to my bedroom afterwards, well content.

I got up in the middle of the night and pulled aside the white muslin curtain. The moon was out and I saw the glint of it on the ripples of the sea which was mourning in the distance. I stood there in my bare feet, drinking in the beauty of it; I could scarcely contain myself for pleasure; it was in a sort of rapture that I stood there, and felt that I was at last a traveler, and that my boundaries were no more those of a little girl—that I had gone abroad, and had found the world was a vast and an exciting place.

A. J. S.

The Wide Horizon

Mr. Roosevelt Takes the Offensive

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

EVERY little while, some of us in Washington remember ironically the 1932 estimates of the character of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Perhaps the most common dictum was that he was a vacillating man, a man of no firmness, a politician who would be pushed around, just an amiable man of family and means, who would be a puppet for sinister political manipulators like William Randolph Hearst and John N. Garner, who was then regarded with abhorrence by many of the conservative and respectable citizenry.

Today, critics and friends unite on one quality: President Roosevelt's determination, his "stubbornness," his "Dutch." Thus in this past, highly important week, nothing has been more striking than the President's failure to make concessions to what seem to be changed and changing political realities. Congress is in an independent mood. The country seems to be strongly against a continuance of heavy spending—in theory, at least, although agreement on specific economies is very much another question. And it would seem necessary for the President to conciliate the regular Democratic Party if he plans to use it as a major vehicle in 1940.

Instead of doing any of these things, the President:

On Wednesday insists on the importance of continuing his program of reforms, skilfully knotting internal reform to national security and defense;

On Thursday takes his stand on a heavy-spending, deficit-financed budget and challenges Congress to economize;

On Saturday speaks boldly to the party wheelhorses of a third party, and warns Democratic conservatives to get out of the party and join the Republicans.

* * *

Along with this aggressive program, the President brings into his Cabinet two ardent New Dealers whose careers stand, respectively, for an extensive relief program latterly aligned with the "purge" attempt, and for a conciliatory attitude toward labor extremism. He elevates to the Supreme Court the chief individual supplier of bright young New Dealers to Washington—a factor happily counterbalanced by the appointee's unchallenged legal eminence. He keeps on appointing New Deal "lame ducks" to important posts, a process which is arousing congressional grumbling.

In short, the President refuses to interpret the November elections as a mandate to shorten sail. He is going ahead almost as if nothing had happened. And while a fair-minded political observer might agree with the President that many if not most of the New Deal defeats in November were largely due to local causes, the cumulative after-effect of the defeats on the country and the Congress is something else again.

In one respect the President does shorten sail, or by a skilful flip of the tiller tries to put himself in a favorable position. He removes the WPA higher-command (though by kicking them upstairs), he places WPA administrative personnel under civil service, and he invites Congress to improve WPA spending as it sees fit, although warning against a worse mess by throwing operation back to local political machines.

Let no one imagine the President's attitude is based on blind stubbornness. It is as politically adroit as anything his congressional opposition is likely to produce. It is hard to imagine Congress voting against any of the spending items the President defiantly listed in his annual message. It is hard to imagine the national defense program actually being defeated. Nobody expects that the major appointments thus far made will fail of confirmation.

On relief, Congress has the pressure of the unemployed on the one hand, expressed through aggressive mayors and governors of both parties, and the President's self-evident warnings about local politics on the other. For six years, Congress has not failed to vote relief appropriations by big majorities.

* * *

On the surface, the President's position thus seems stronger than it is generally assumed to be. But in two more fundamental respects it is a source of real concern:

First, is the heavy-spending program part of a descending spiral of surrender to pressure groups, in which the whole of the New Deal, good or bad, may one day be engulfed? The answer to that, this correspondent leaves to adjacent editorial columns.

Second, is not the President, however adroit in his surface dealings with the Congress, really widening the breach with the Democratic Party in the probable absence of a real New Deal party? The answer to that question depends, perhaps, on how clearly the President's policies seem to command the support of a majority of the people. Congress has its ear always to the ground, and since November has thought it heard an anti-New Deal rumbling. The President will have to prove the contrary if he is to force the party to accept either himself or his nominee in 1940. He was unable to "purge" his party's conservatives at the primaries. Nor will they leave the party because of rhetorical warnings in Jackson Day speeches. In fact, they probably won't go at all, for if the New Deal can prove that it is popular they will go along and like it.

The President's position could become very uncomfortable after a few defeats in Congress. But to this observer, major defeats do not seem particularly probable. Rather, a sort of stalemate—with some congressional successes, some Roosevelt successes—seems indicated. The big showdown, therefore, may not come before 1940.

"Evidence of Things Not Seen"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your interesting and timely editorial, "Evidence of Things Not Seen," recalls to my mind the following statements, which I trust may be of interest to others:

Two of our greatest natural scientists and philosophers of this decade, before passing on, left with us a legacy of thought inspired by a life of activity and progress not heretofore recorded in the annals of history. Charles A. Steinmetz, one of the great natural scientists who contributed so much to the development of the General Electric Company, stated in 1923, before he passed into that spiritual realm to which he referred in the following guiding message:

> Some day people will learn that material things do not bring happiness and are of little use in making men and women creative and powerful. Then the scientists of the world will turn their laboratories over to the study of God and prayer and the spiritual forces which as yet have been hardly guessed at. When that day comes, the world will see more advancement in one generation than it has seen in the past four.

Prof. Michael I. Pupin, also one of the greatest of the world's scientists, who has made possible modern long-distance telephony, the radio, and many other valuable contributions to the world's progress, found a similar inspiration from his life work in the following words given to the public:

> If there is a taint of materialism in this power age, do not charge it against the sciences which have discovered the various forms of power and have developed them for Mankind. Blame it against the spiritual unpreparedness of Mankind to enjoy these gifts that have been brought through power. Blame political science, sociology, psychology and theology, for not teaching Mankind that there are spiritual powers in the human heart, and directing men to employ their spiritual powers for the good of Mankind, as science has done with the physical powers.

I also came across the following interesting statement by Benjamin Franklin, in a letter to Dr. Priestly, Feb. 8, 1780:

> The rapid progress true science now makes, occasion my regretting sometimes that I was born too soon. It is impossible to imagine the heights to which we may be carried in a thousand years, the power of man over matter. . . . All diseases may by sure means be prevented or cured not excepting even that of old age, and our lives lengthened at pleasure, even beyond the antidiluvian standard. Oh that the moral science were in as fair a way of improvement, that men would cease to be wolves to one another and that human beings would at length learn what they now improperly call humanity.

This statement clearly indicates how much Dr. Franklin would oppose modern dictatorships.

Present conditions would seem to indicate that the great material progress the world over will need the spiritual advance referred to in the above quotations, before mankind can expect the freedom that the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights have guaranteed to Americans.

New York — MAURICE DEUTSCH

"Moderne"—but Warm

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have long wished I might find the so-called modern type of architecture for a home interesting, but have felt little sense of warmth or coziness in most of the ideas presented. After reading on the Home Furnishing Page of the Monitor the first six of the current series of houses designed by Peter and Stubbins, I am finding a new interest in it. Whether it is an educational effect due to the weekly reading of the articles or a marked improvement noted in the design, I find a greater sense of livableness than ever before. It may be that the long solid line of windows just under the flat roof edge gives the long, low look we associate with cozy eaves. At any rate a suggestion of warmth seems to be appearing. The functional design is excellent although I personally would not care for bedroom windows four and a half feet above the floor level except perhaps on one side of the room.

Mr. Beede's comments are most pertinent. They pick out, from the layman's point of view, the high points, and focus them neatly, with a marked economy of words. I shall continue to follow the series with interest. H. V. D.

Dover, Mass.

Wheat or Flour for Starving Spain?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent Associated Press dispatch states that "the Surplus Commodities Corporation will provide 500,000 bushels of wheat monthly for the next six months to relieve suffering in Spain. The wheat will be turned over to the American Red Cross, which now is trying to raise funds privately for processing it into flour at the rate of 100,000 barrels monthly."

Every friend of humanity should insist that wheat and not flour be sent to those starving people. Otherwise, every Spaniard whose life would have been saved by the wheat will die of starvation. Entire wheat is especially needed in view of the widespread diseases of malnutrition, such as pellagra, in Spain.

Apparently shipments of flour to Spain have been going on for some time. This must be white flour because entire-wheat flour would spoil en route.

The fact that the Spanish people, even in the rural districts, are abundantly equipped to grind their own 100 per cent whole-wheat flour, makes the grinding of the wheat in this country absolutely unnecessary, a toll to the milling interests. H. P. LEE

Executive Secretary, American Security League

Portland, Oregon

Settling Jews in Australia

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent letter in the Monitor on the bringing of Scandinavian settlers to Australia interests me very greatly, since I was for a year in Australia.

It occurs to me that since Australians have in the past expressed their opinion as liking German settlers they might be willing to take many of the Jews from Germany before importing Scandinavians. It is necessary to bear in mind, however, that what Australia needs is people for the farms and ranches; there are enough Australians in the cities.

New York — F. G. CLAPP